

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: Papers to accompany bill to increase pension of Willis D. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill to pension William H. Vermilion, and papers to accompany bill to pension James W. Swords—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WACHTER: Resolution of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce relative to deepening main ship channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, paper to accompany bill granting increase of pension to James A. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for the relief of Sarah E. Jenkins—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Paper to accompany bill to increase pension of William Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill granting increase of pension to A. H. Noble—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of E. A. Martin and others, of Fairfield, Ill., against passage of parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 18, 1903.

Prayer by Rev. F. J. PRETTYMAN, of the city of Washington.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

Mr. PERKINS (at the Vice-President's desk) directed the Secretary to read the following communication:

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE UNITED STATES SENATE,
December 18, 1903.

To the honorable Senate of the United States:

I hereby appoint GEORGE C. PERKINS, Senator from California, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

WM. P. FRYE,
President pro tempore.

Thereupon Mr. PERKINS took the chair as Presiding Officer, and directed the Secretary to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. BURROWS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

REPORT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS in the chair) laid before the Senate the seventeenth annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, made in the States and Territories under the provisions of an act to apply a portion of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts, etc.; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED GRAVING DOCK.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 19th ultimo, certain information relative to the Government constructing and owning a graving dock on the Gulf of Mexico; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6758) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. BARD presented a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Fresno, Cal., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Watsonville, Cal., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. ANKENY presented a petition of sundry citizens of the United States interested in the welfare of Alaska, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the extension of the Alaska cable from Valdes to Dutch Harbor, on the coast of the Territory of Alaska; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GIBSON (for Mr. CLARK of Montana) presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ravalli County, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to validate the title of certain lands in that locality; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ashland, N. H., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented a petition of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Crawfordville, Iowa, and a petition of the Conversational Club, of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I present a petition in reference to the Isle of Pines treaty, which I ask may lie on the table, as that treaty is pending.

Mr. LODGE. I make the point of order that the petition is executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE. I know, but ought it not to be presented in executive session?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks the Senator from Massachusetts is correct. Therefore the Senator from Iowa will please retain the petition and present it in executive session.

Mr. BATE presented petitions of the Woman's Missionary Society, the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Ladies' Aid Society, the congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church, the Woman's Missionary Society of the Baptist Church, the Wednesday Afternoon Club, and the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, all of McMinnville, in the State of Tennessee, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Middletown, R. I., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. LONG presented a petition of Sherman Post, No. 30, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ness City, Kans., praying for the enactment of a service-pension law; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Missionary Society of Columbus, of the Ladies' Reading Circle of Olathe, of sundry citizens of Conway Springs, and of the congregation of the United Presbyterian Church of Walton, all in the State of Kansas, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented the affidavit of Dr. J. B. Draper, of Fort Dodge, Kans., to accompany the bill (S. 1807) granting an increase of pension to James Gray; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Florence M. Metz, of East Hutchinson, Kans., to accompany the bill (S. 2466) granting an increase of pension to Florence M. Metz; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1803) granting an increase of pension to John M. Morgan; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WETMORE, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1634) for the erection of a statue to the memory of Gen. James Miller at Peterboro, N. H., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2696) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay John F. Weston the sum of \$241.60, etc., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 8) authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with John T. Dolan, of Portland, Oreg., for purchase of original manuscript copy of Order Book of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

FRENCH COMBATANTS IN REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the usual number of the book recently published and issued by the French Government entitled "Combattants Français de la Guerre Américaine, 1778-1783," be printed for the use of the Senate, with the accompanying illustrations.

RECORDS OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. LODGE on the 15th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That under the direction of the Librarian of Congress there be printed and bound in cloth 7,000 copies of the records of the Virginia Company of London, now in the custody of the Library of Congress—500 copies for the Senate, 1,500 copies for the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for use and distribution by the Library of Congress.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 2791) to fix the compensation of the members of the Isthmian Canal Commission to be appointed under the provisions of the act "to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 2792) for the extension of Twenty-fourth street north-east, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 2793) to provide for payment of damages on account of changes of grade due to construction of the Union Station, District of Columbia (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2794) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act relating to tax sales and taxes in the District of Columbia,'" approved May 13, 1892 (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2795) to amend an act entitled "An act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto," approved June 6, 1892 (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2796) for the relief of Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, administratrix of the estate of Davis W. Bailey, deceased (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2797) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Cotting; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2798) to remove the charge of desertion against and grant an honorable discharge to Benjamin Brothers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2799) granting a pension to Charles A. Wheeler; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2800) granting a pension to Benjamin Pitman; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2801) for the relief of Joachime Dette, widow of John F. W. Dette, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2802) granting an increase of pension to Vernon L. Johnson; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Capt. Vernon L. Johnson, together with the affidavits of Dr. T. C. Boulware, George W. Newberry, J. D. Allen, and J. S. Pierce, and a copy of the claimant's military, hospital, and Pension Office record. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced a bill (S. 2803) granting an increase of pension to William H. Ijams; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2804) granting a pension to Thomas Glynn; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 2805) for the relief of the estate of William B. Todd, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2806) for the relief of the heirs of Edmund Wolf; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 2807) for the relief of David A. Givens; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 2808) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause a survey or surveys to be made to determine the practicability and cost of a tide-water ship canal across the State of Florida; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2809) granting an increase of pension to Jesse J. Finley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2810) for the relief of William Mickler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DRYDEN introduced a bill (S. 2811) for the relief of Foster W. Van Kirk and Stephen B. Moore; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (S. 2812) for the relief of J. W. Patterson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 2813) for the relief of the personal representatives of George R. Powell, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a bill (S. 2814) to amend an act entitled "An act to extend the coal-land laws to the district of Alaska," approved June 6, 1900; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 2815) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salaries of the deputy collectors of customs at the subports of Tacoma and Seattle, in the State of Washington, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2816) to amend section 3095 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 2817) to remove the charge of desertion against George W. Posey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2818) permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Sauk Rapids, Benton County, Minn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2819) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Stegges; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2820) for the relief of Hamilton D. South; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2821) granting a pension to Julia A. Roberts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 2822) establishing a United States court at Wapanucka, Ind. T.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 2823) for the relief of Emily M. Hooe; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2824) to increase the salary of rural free-delivery carriers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. FAIRBANKS, it was

Ordered, That leave be granted to withdraw from the files of the Senate all papers accompanying the bill (S. 3386) to appropriate money to pay the claim of the Indiana State board of agriculture, introduced in the Fifty-seventh Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. HOAR. I offer a resolution for which I ask immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire and report whether it be not expedient that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, after the expiration of the present session of Congress, or at the close of the present Congress, be printed with better type than that now used.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I ask leave to make one observation about this matter, which is of interest to all Senators.

I think we all agree that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is very hard to read, as are the documents which are printed from the same type and in the same style, especially those parts which are in smaller type than the rest, and that it is very hard for old eyes or for all eyes in a dim light.

If anyone will look at the daily reports of the House of Commons in Canada or the English Daily Hansard, he will see that, while the size of the type in Canada is not much, if any, larger than ours, it is by reason of some mechanical result very much more easy to read, and the Hansard, of which I have a volume here, while not very much larger, but chiefly by reason of the spaces between the lines and letters (I believe they call it "leading;" I am

not sure about that), is a very agreeable and attractive page to look at. It does not seem to me, though I am ignorant of these matters, that it can make much proper additional cost to the public to have an improvement in the style of the RECORD.

The resolution merely instructs the Committee on Printing to make an inquiry; and I suppose it would not be expedient, if they should come to any conclusion about it, to have any change take effect until the end of the Congress, which will be nearly two years hence. So they can take their own time about the inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. CULLOM. I understand that it is a mere inquiry.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read again.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I presume there is no objection to the inquiry being made, but I do not quite see any practical result which can be accomplished. In larger type, of course, in place of nine or ten or twelve volumes the RECORD would make eighteen or twenty volumes. But as the resolution only contemplates an inquiry, I have no objection to it.

Mr. HOAR. My friend will allow me to say that the difference between him and me is that he does not quite see the expediency of doing this thing and I do not quite see the page I have to read.

Mr. GALLINGER. There is one other difference between the Senator and myself. I have some knowledge of the printing business and he has not.

Mr. HOAR. That is true, Mr. President; it is absolutely true. I have very little knowledge of the printing business, and therefore I very carefully confined myself to asking the question.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have no objection to the resolution.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SPOONER. It says "better type." I should like to ask the expert Senator—

Mr. HOAR. I ask the Senator to look at this volume of Hansard. I suppose the resolution will bring the whole matter before the committee. Whether the phraseology of the resolution should include "different type" or if "better type" is a good phrase, I do not know. I find, at any rate, that it is almost impossible for me to read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the evening by lamplight.

Mr. SPOONER. I find it difficult. I think there can be an improvement, and I think there ought to be. I believe the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ought to be printed in a type which will make it as easy as possible for men of different ages and degrees of—

Mr. KEAN. Comprehension.

Mr. SPOONER. No; but of eyesight, to read it.

Mr. HOAR. The phrase in the resolution is "better type." I could put in the words "or be otherwise improved," if that is thought to be better. I presume the resolution is right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, as the subject of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is before the Senate temporarily, I take advantage of the opportunity to say what I have previously said in the Senate, that I think the most important change which is needed in regard to the RECORD is that the price of it should be so changed as to put it within the reach of those who desire to subscribe for it and who are not able to procure it from the limited number Congressmen have at their disposal.

In the last Congress I introduced a resolution upon this subject asking for an investigation and a report from the Committee on Printing as to the feasibility of reducing the price of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to a point which would make it practicable for the general reading public to avail themselves of it if they desired so to do. The committee made no report whatever on that resolution, and unless the committee shall see fit to do so without a further resolution after the holidays I shall again introduce that resolution. I think it is really important that that part of the American public which desires to do so should have the opportunity to subscribe for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD without having to pay what is practically a prohibitory price.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I wish to say one word in regard to this matter of printing. It seems to me that the inquiry suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts is very pertinent. I am sure that I would be pleased, and I think Members of Congress generally would be pleased, if the inquiry were extended to the printing of public documents.

I believe it is the experience of almost everyone that the public documents are printed in such a way as to bring the print too close to the stitching of each volume. I know if you have the report of a Department with all the bureaus printed in one volume it is almost impossible to read it without tearing the stitching.

I have had occasion recently to examine the printing of public documents by other governments—by England and Germany—and they seem to be very much superior in this particular. I think it would be a very timely inquiry if the Committee on Printing should take this matter in hand also.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PROTECTION OF CHRISTIANS IN OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, etc., That the President be requested to use the good offices of the United States to induce the signatory powers of the Berlin Congress of 1878 to convene, to the end that the provisions of the said treaty, which guaranteed protection and reforms to the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire, may be faithfully carried out, because the interest and safety of citizens of the United States are endangered by the internal transactions of the Government of Turkey.

SECESSION OF PANAMA.

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That neither the President, nor the President and the Senate as the treaty-making power of the United States, has the lawful power to wage or declare war against any foreign power without the consent of Congress, when such country is at peace with the United States, and when its diplomatic relations with the United States are unbroken, and when its diplomatic representatives are recognized by the President as the representatives of a friendly power. And the consent of the Senate, as a part of the treaty-making power, to a war waged by the President against such a nation, under such circumstances, can not confer upon him such lawful authority under the Constitution of the United States, or under the laws of nations, or under the neutrality laws of the United States.

2. That a state of war exists between Colombia and an organization in the Colombian department of Panama that claims to have accomplished the secession of Panama from Colombia and to have established its independence and sovereignty through the recognition of the President of the United States and of some European and Asiatic states; and that claims also to have established a republic under the flag and the name and title of the Republic of Panama. And Colombia refuses to recognize the validity of the act of secession and the independence or the sovereignty of any government so organized on the Isthmus of Panama, and is engaged in military and naval operations to assert and enforce her claim of the supreme right of government in and over the territory described in her laws and constitution as the department of Panama.

3. That, if Colombia is not prevented by some powerful foreign nation, she is manifestly able to maintain her present effort to repress the said secession organization and to restore her sovereignty over said department of Panama. And the President of the United States having entered into treaty relations with the persons who claim to have seceded from Colombia and assert the powers of supreme government in and over the territory included in such department of Panama, and having made agreements with the secessionists relating to the right and privilege of constructing and owning in perpetuity a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, all based on the following stipulation, namely:

"The United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama."

Said stipulation is in effect a declaration of war with Colombia, and is not within the limits of any power conferred upon the President by act of Congress or the Constitution, or by the laws of nations.

4. That the President has no lawful right or power, without the consent of Congress, and under the conditions that exist in Panama, to use the military and naval forces of the United States to prevent Colombia from enforcing her claim to the proper exercise of her sovereignty and to execute her laws in the Department of Panama by any form of coercion that is consistent with the laws of nations and is not in conflict with any right of the United States.

5. That the Senate repeats its resolution of 1889, in the following words: "*Resolved, etc.,* That the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare."

"Sec. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate this expression of the views of the Government of the United States to the governments of the countries of Europe."

6. That the United States, in the Revised Statutes, has defined neutrality and the penalties for its violation as follows:

"Sec. 5236. Every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begins, or sets on foot, or provides or prepares the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$3,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

The intervention by the President, with armed forces of the United States and without the authority of Congress, to prevent the exercise of military or civil authority by Colombia, with whom we are at peace, for the assertion or exercise of her sovereignty and the enforcement of her constitution and laws over the Department of Panama is contrary to said law of neutrality enacted by the Congress of the United States, and is contrary to the laws of nations.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is an important resolution, Mr. President. I think it should go over, and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, under the rule the resolution will go over.

SHALLOTTE RIVER (NORTH CAROLINA) IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. OVERMAN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of Shallotte River, North Carolina, from the bar at the mouth of said river to the town of Shallotte, in Brunswick County, said State, with a view of dredging, cleaning out, and widening the channel; and to submit a plan and estimate for such improvements.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. WARREN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the salary of the assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims, authorized by resolution of December 12, 1901, at \$1,440 per annum, be, and it is hereby, increased to \$1,800 per annum, to take effect January 1, 1904.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 6758) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION AT CAPE HATTERAS, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. ALGER. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2319) to provide for the construction of a light-house and fog signal at Diamond Shoal, on the coast of North Carolina, at Cape Hatteras.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill was read in full to the Senate yesterday.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. ALGER. On page 3, in line 7, I called attention yesterday to an amendment in a name. It should be "Minots Ledge" instead of "Minots Rock," as in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that it was a typographical error and that it has been corrected in accordance with the wish of the Senator from Michigan.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask unanimous consent that at the hour of 4 o'clock this afternoon one-half hour be given to the consideration of unobjected pension bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent that after 4 o'clock to-day consideration be given to unobjected pension bills on the Calendar. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and such is the order of the Senate.

NATIONAL APPALACHIAN FOREST RESERVE.

Mr. BURTON. I wish to give notice that at an early time after the convening of the Senate after the holidays I shall call up the bill (S. 887) for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, to be known as the "National Appalachian Forest Reserve." I give the notice at this time, as the bill stands near the head of the Calendar; I think the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] and the junior Senator from New York [Mr. DEPEW] will want to submit some remarks upon the bill, and I wish to have it considered early in the session.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. GALLINGER. A few days ago the bill (S. 1496) supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, and the acts amendatory thereof, was read and somewhat considered. I should like now to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill, and will suggest that I have an amendment to offer which I think will remove the objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. GORMAN. I have no objection to the consideration of the bill, of course, if it does not lead to debate; but the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] desires to take the floor this morning, as is pretty well understood on both sides. If the bill leads to no debate there will be no objection to its consideration.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator that I will promptly withdraw it if it leads to any debate.

Mr. GORMAN. With that understanding, and that the Senator from Virginia will have the floor on the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], I make no objection.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill has been read.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend the bill in line 19, on page 2, by adding after the word "charter" the words:

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education.

This relates to the change of name, and it is agreed on all hands that the amendment I propose will properly guard it in that respect.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 24, after the word "adopted," I move to strike out the words "by said Board," and in line 25,

after the words "recorder of deeds," to insert "of the District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

APPROVAL OF HAWAIIAN LEGISLATION.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a bill of such an emergent nature that it ought to be passed at once. I therefore ask unanimous consent of the Senate for the present consideration of Senate bill 2400.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for information, subject to objection.

The Secretary read the bill (S. 2400) to approve act No. 31 of the session of 1903 of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 22, 1903, entitled "An act providing for the organization and government of counties and districts, and the management and control of public works and public institutions therein."

Mr. CULLOM. I should like to know from what committee that bill comes?

Mr. MITCHELL. The bill was reported from the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. I will state, in a word, what is the character of the bill which has been reported unanimously from that committee.

The last Senate of the Territorial legislature of Hawaii passed an act organizing counties and districts in that Territory and also providing for the establishment of a board of public works. The title of the bill did not express both the subjects provided for in the body of the bill, as required by the organic act of the Territory. The supreme court of the Territory has declared the act void in so far as it relates to public works, and there is also very great doubt whether the balance of the act is not void. This bill is simply to correct that mistake.

Mr. CULLOM. Not knowing what was the substance of the bill, I only desired to know whether it came from a committee. I now understand that it is merely to correct a bill that has already been passed, and I have no objection to it.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, of course I do not object to anything that simply proposes to cure a mistake, but I did not clearly understand from the reading of the bill or from the statement made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] that that alone is covered; but this I do know, Mr. President, that in any legislation touching the laws or the operations of the laws in Hawaii we ought to proceed with great carefulness and scrutiny. Letters that I have received from lawyers and other prominent citizens there show that a good deal of controversy is going on in the island about almost everything, and I should not want to see any legislation enacted here without the proper committee giving it a thorough examination, giving hearings whenever they are required and hearing all sides upon all subjects. Bills go through committee frequently without much scrutiny.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I will state to the Senator from Maine that there was a hearing in regard to this bill before the full committee yesterday. This bill was introduced by the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER]. At the hearing the Territory was represented by several parties, including its Delegate. There is no difference of opinion in regard to this bill: all parties in all sections agree that the bill ought to pass. There is no controversy about it. The bill organizing counties in the Territory of Hawaii passed the senate unanimously and passed the house unanimously with the exception of two votes. The governor of the Territory recently appointed, Mr. Carter, strongly urges the passage of the bill.

Mr. MORGAN. May I ask the Senator from Oregon a question?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORGAN. Is there anything more in this bill than merely a change of title?

Mr. MITCHELL. Not a solitary thing.

Mr. HALE. That is what I wanted the Senator to state.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming rises to ask a question.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I had not yielded the floor, but I will yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I was merely going to suggest to the Senator from Maine about this bill—though I am not a member of the committee my attention has been called to the matter, and if I am wrong the Senator from Oregon will correct me—that under an act of the legislative assembly changing the counties in that Territory the elective machinery was put into operation.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is right.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. All the counties elected their officers, who entered upon the discharge of their duties. Thereafter a question arose as to the legality of the act, and the objection was urged before the supreme court of Hawaii that all the subjects mentioned in the act were not mentioned in its title, and on that account the supreme court of Hawaii was constrained to hold that the act, so far as that particular part of it was concerned, was void. The object of the bill now pending here is to validate the almost unanimous action of the legislative assembly.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is correct.

Mr. HALE. But what is the particular thing that this legislation proposes to cure in the way of title, names of counties, or whatever it may be?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. As I understand the bill, it only assumed to legislate, first, in creating counties; next, in creating boards of public works and other machinery of government.

Mr. HALE. The Senator now refers to the original bill?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I refer to the bill that was passed by the legislature of Hawaii. In other words, all the subjects-matter of the act were not mentioned in its title, and the object of the bill before the Congress of the United States, as I understand, at the present time is to validate the action of the legislature upon which they have proceeded to operate, notwithstanding the fact that the first bill failed to mention in the title all the objects which the bill seemed to affect.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is correct.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator from Maine permit me for a moment?

Mr. HALE. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BACON. I have no disposition to antagonize unduly a measure of this kind, but I do think that any bill which provides that a territorial act shall be the law, anything in the provisions of an act of Congress of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding, ought to be very seriously considered before we pass upon it.

Mr. MITCHELL. Let me correct the Senator there. The bill has been carefully considered. I will state to the Senator, if he will allow me, that the organic act simply provides that the title of an act must include a statement of the several subjects covered by the proposed legislation. This particular measure did not happen to do that, and therefore the supreme court of Hawaii was necessarily compelled to say that the act was void in the particular mentioned.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me, the only object I had in making the suggestion to the Senator was to show the impossibility at this time of giving proper consideration to so important a question, and I hope the matter may go over.

Mr. HALE. Yes; let it go over.

Mr. MITCHELL. Before the bill goes over, I wish to say that I shall endeavor to call it up at the first convenient opportunity.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the bill goes over.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Acting Secretary of State covering the report of the agent of the United States before the Alaskan boundary tribunal, with appendices.

The attention of Congress is invited to the request of the Acting Secretary of State that 500 copies of the report and appendices be printed for the use of the Department of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, December 13, 1903.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, if I may be permitted, I should like to inquire of either the chairman of the Committee on Printing or my colleague or some other Senator whether there are accessible in this country any copies of the British case? I have had several requests for copies. The matter is an important one, and I think it ought to be provided for.

Mr. LODGE. Do I understand the message which has been laid before the Senate transmits the arguments presented before the Alaskan tribunal, together with the opinions of the tribunal?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands the papers are all in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Those, of course, ought to be printed, and I suppose it would be proper that they should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and printed, and they ought to be properly bound. It is a volume for which I think there is going to be a good deal of request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the message is also accompanied by maps.

Mr. LODGE. So that the printing, I suppose, will require an expenditure of more than the \$500 limit; and I do not know but

what the question ought to be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. CULLOM. I think that would be better.

Mr. LODGE. I think I shall ask that the message and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such will be the order of the Senate, in the absence of objection.

Mr. LODGE. I will state, in reply to what my colleague [Mr. HOAR] has asked, that duplicate copies of the British case and counter cases were furnished to the American counsel and the American members of the tribunal. So far as I am aware, that is all we have. We may have some copies in our State Department, but they are very few in number. There was not a large number, as I understand, of the British case or counter cases or arguments printed.

If it is desired to have any considerable supply of the cases and counter cases, we shall have to make an order for printing those, as there is no supply in existence which can be drawn upon to meet any public demand. The maps that accompanied the cases, especially the British contour map, were extremely expensive in preparation, and only a few copies were printed. I do not suppose that it will be contemplated for a moment to reprint those that involve a very large expenditure of money, but the cases, both American and British, I think, might very well be printed here. My own experience would lead me to suppose that there will be a considerable demand for them from libraries.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the papers are very voluminous. They have been brought into the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Those are not the cases and counter cases; those are simply the arguments made before the tribunal, taken down in shorthand, and the opinions of the tribunal, together with the maps, showing the line agreed upon by the tribunal as the dominant range intended by the negotiators.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the resolution offered on the 9th instant by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution referred to by the Senator from Virginia, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. HOAR on the 9th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not, in his judgment, incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate such facts as may be in his possession, or in that of any of the Executive Departments, as will show whether at the time of the ratification of the treaty with the Republic of Panama, lately communicated to the Senate, Panama had successfully established its independence, had lawfully adopted a constitution, and had given authority to the persons with whom said treaty purports to have been made to negotiate and ratify the same;

Also, the population of said Republic of Panama at that time, its capacity for self-government, and the race and character of the persons composing it;

Also, whether the officials negotiating or ratifying the treaty on the part of Panama had any personal or private interest in or relation to the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama;

Also, whether the constitution of the Republic of Colombia authorized the secession of Panama therefrom, and whether Colombia was prevented by the action of the United States or by any officer or force under the jurisdiction of the same from attempting to assert its authority or to prevent such secession, and what instructions, if any, had been given by the Government of the United States to such officers, whether civil, military, or naval, and whether, if any action had been taken by such officers without special authority, what action was so taken, and whether such action has been approved or disapproved by the Government of the United States;

Also, at what time information of any revolution or resistance to the Government of Colombia in Panama was received by the Government of the United States or any Department thereof, and whether any information was received of any expected or intended revolution before it occurred, and the date of such information.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, there is a treaty pending in this body between the United States and the so-called new Republic of Panama. That treaty has been largely discussed by the President of the United States in his annual message to Congress, amply in some respects and the reverse in others.

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Virginia yield?

Mr. DANIEL. I do.

Mr. CULLOM. The Senator is starting out as though he intends to discuss the treaty. I will state that the treaty is now in the possession of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and has not yet been considered by that committee. I feel that it would be hardly fair that the treaty should be discussed here in public session before the committee having charge of the subject has had an opportunity to consider it.

Mr. DANIEL. The copy of the treaty lies upon my desk, and on it are stamped the words "made public."

Mr. CULLOM. It was made public a few days ago.

Mr. DANIEL. Then can I not address my speech to it?

Mr. CULLOM. Of course, if the Senator desires to take up the treaty before the committee has had any time at all to consider it, I suppose technically he would have the right to do so; but it seems to me it would be somewhat premature for the Senate to take charge of and discuss a treaty before the committee to whom it has been referred has had an opportunity to consider it.

Mr. DANIEL. So much nervousness exists on the other side of the Chamber every time a resolution of inquiry is offered that gentlemen are apt to jump before they are spurred.

Mr. CULLOM. I am not excited or premature.

Mr. DANIEL. I am not, either.

Mr. CULLOM. I simply wanted to inform the Senator of the fact if he did not know it.

Mr. DANIEL. I know it.

Mr. CULLOM. The treaty has not yet been considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which has charge of it, and it has not been brought into the Senate. With that knowledge, the Senator can act as he thinks proper.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, we know that the treaty being in the presence of the Senate and also reposing calmly in the committee, the President of the United States has seen fit to send a message to Congress engaging in the discussion of that treaty, quite amply, as I have observed, in some respects, and meagerly in others. The Acting Secretary of State of the United States has gone before the New York Quill Club and discussed it there as if, so far from secrecy being desired with reference to anything concerning this treaty, notoriety, publicity, and general information was the object to be sought.

THE FRESH ATTORNEY-DIPLOMAT, AND THE OPEN DIPLOMATIC AND SENATORIAL DISCUSSION.

Further than this, Mr. President, a new diplomat has been received by the President of the United States, who quickly assumed that rôle immediately upon the discovery that there was such a thing as a new Republic of Panama. It has been said that—

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
* * * * *
And one man in his time plays many parts.

But this distinguished foreign ambassador has played more parts in a shorter time than any other actor who ever challenged the attention of the gallery or the pit before the footlights—counsel of the Panama Canal Company; general operator in Panama; friend, champion, and veteran of the Panama Canal, and patron of the new Republic; ambassador, and all of a sudden a general campaigner and stump speaker from city to city; a species of transformation that outdoes anything that we read of in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; an introduction of new manners into the court of the United States.

Furthermore, Mr. President, in this very body, where my distinguished friend of the Foreign Relations Committee seeks to guard the secrets of the Senate, we have already had a debate and the passage of compliments between the leaders of the parties upon this very subject. Then a debate inter se amongst the members of the party which seeks to become the parent of the young Republic and is here as its champion.

I am not aware that in any degree I have ever at any time violated, however incautiously, the injunction that impresses upon Senators the desirability of observing silence as to those matters concerning other nations which may be the subject-matter of their judgment. But there never has been, Mr. President, on the part of any party in power, from the highest to the most subordinate of its representatives, so thorough a defiance and disregard of such doctrine.

I do not need the warning of my kind friend from Illinois to advise me that I should not here and now undertake to discuss the terms of this treaty any more amply than they have already been discussed by the public officials of this Government, not in the bodies where they were constrained to discuss them by what may have been said by one and the other, but out in the open, where they might be heard of all men. And if I should allude to the subject, Mr. President, it will be only because there seems to have been a challenge—a glove thrown down on the hustings, in the banquet room, and everywhere—to those of us who may perchance differ with what seems to portend, to give some of our own views on the cognate subjects.

ISTHMIAN CANAL CONSTRUCTION ALREADY PROVIDED FOR.

Let no one suppose that defeat of any pending measure imperils or thwarts the consummation of an isthmian canal. That is what we want. That receives general favor. Few care whether the canal is through Panama or through Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The canal is the thing desired. The statute of June 28, 1903, provides the law to get it and the means to get it, and get it we will, whether by Panama or Nicaragua. That statute has more to say about Nicaragua than Panama. Prior to its passage the Nicaraguan route had been most favored. So much was it favored that

the Senate some time ago passed a bill for its construction, and so did the thought of it fasten itself on the mind of Congress that even when preferring the Panama route it provided for the Nicaraguan route in the event that we failed to get from Colombia the necessary title to property and the necessary territory in Panama. If we failed as to Panama, "within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms," then the President is instructed to go on and consummate the Nicaraguan project.

Further than this, \$10,000,000 are already appropriated by Congress and put in his hands for use "toward the project herein contemplated by either route"—i. e., Panama or Nicaragua. I will append the provisions of this statute to my remarks so that it may be plainly seen how well assured is the canal and how the President could now, if he chose, be engaged in forwarding the canal through the Nicaraguan route.

LIBERTY WITH LAW AND PEACE WITH HONOR.

Liberty with law and peace with honor are the sublime ideals of this Republic—the one because liberty is essential to the development of manly, fearless, and perfect manhood; the other because it can not be fully enjoyed unless it be crowned with the blessings of peace. We have had these two ideals of this Republic held up before us in notable examples in recent years. One was when a Democratic President of the United States, seeing the danger that hovered over a great city and which assailed immediately the mail lines of the United States, sent troops to guard and defend the Federal rights which were there involved. Counted amongst those, Mr. President, who are for State rights, I hold myself to be just as much for Federal rights. Without consulting any of my constituents, who I knew would stand for order, I was glad to uphold the Federal rights there involved, and was glad that the Senate, without a dissenting vote, indorsed that act of a Democratic President.

More recently, Mr. President, we saw illustrated our ideal of peace with honor when we stood upon the eve of war with Spain. We saw a calm, patient, forbearing, and considerate President restrain all influence that might tend to involve this country in war and to hold back the passions and influences that might bring it about needlessly; and that President, sir, had the respect and confidence and good will of the whole American people to a degree which few men have ever reached anywhere at any time.

It is these ideals, Mr. President, that prompt me, however little I may be able to serve them, to make some few observations on the resolution that is now before us.

There are certainly pertinent inquiries in this resolution. They bring before the mind the standards of international law which should control the action of a great Republic like this and every orderly nation, and they seek only to elicit opinions and facts which are necessary to enable us to compare the present transaction, whatever it may be, to those standards and see what may be the relation between them.

For one, Mr. President, I do not wish to see my country involved in war either with France or with Colombia. I take with a grain of salt the horrible vision that was lifted before this nation in yesterday's paper, when the sensational lines "The world at war" were printed over the speeches that were made in New York by our Acting Secretary of State and by the new ambassador, and that vision was held to "fright the souls of fearful adversaries" to a pending measure. The fact is, Mr. President, these two gentlemen, or at least one of them, seemed to be in favor of a wide-open republic, as if some prodigious Tammany were about to take the country, and they are shaking their red lights wherever they can get an audience to behold them.

THE PROPOSED INQUIRIES.

What are these inquiries, and what is the pertinence of them?

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not, in his judgment, incompatible with the public interest—

That deference is shown him which should always be shown—to communicate to the Senate such facts as may be in his possession, or in that of any of the Executive Departments, as will show whether at the time of the ratification of the treaty with the Republic of Panama, lately communicated to the Senate, Panama had successfully established its independence, had lawfully adopted a constitution, and had given authority to the persons with whom said treaty purports to have been made to negotiate and ratify the same.

Have we before the Senate, Mr. President, any information from anybody—if there be, I should like to see it—that Panama had successfully established its independence, and is it appropriate to recognize a republic as ready to operate the autonomy of an independent nation when there is no suggestion that such independence has been established? Has it adopted a constitution? Two communications have been made from the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives, but in those communications—I do not know that it was called for—we have no hint of any sort of constitution whatsoever, either of a provisional constitution or of a permanent constitution.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A REPUBLIC?

It is true, Mr. President, that throughout the documents which have been sent to Congress there are intimations and sometimes assertions that Panama has a government republican in form. Mr. President, it is as naked as a government as was the first man in the Garden of Eden. It has no constitution of any form, so far as we are advised, and the assertion that it has a government republican in form is one that should induce all the scholars and curious men in this country to inquire again, What is a government republican in form? So far as Panama has a government at all, I will take up presently and give to the Senate, as near as we can get it, Panama's own account of herself. If Panama has not a government republican in form, surely we have much to think of before we proceed very far in our negotiations. If Panama has not the power of herself to establish herself as an independent republic, the same remark applies, and these inquiries are eminently appropriate and are applied to the only sources to which we may look for official information.

Also, the population of said Republic of Panama at that time, its capacity for self-government, and the race and character of the persons composing it; Also, whether the officials negotiating or ratifying the treaty on the part of Panama had any personal or private interest in or relation to the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

IS THE NEW DIPLOMAT AN INTERESTED PARTY?

In treating with Panama, Mr. President, whether it be a republic, a committee, or anything else, we should surely be accurately and officially informed as to the character, as to the status, and as to the motives of her mouthpiece. I make no reflection upon that mouthpiece, whoever he may be or may hereafter become, but whether or not he is himself and individually an interested party in that which he is endeavoring in another name to persuade the United States to do is an appropriate and, for necessary information, a necessary inquiry.

Also, whether the constitution of the Republic of Colombia authorized the secession of Panama therefrom, and whether Colombia was prevented by the action of the United States, or by any officer or force under the jurisdiction of the same, from attempting to assert its authority or to prevent such secession, and what instructions, if any, had been given by the Government of the United States to such officers, whether civil, military, or naval, and whether if any action had been taken by such officers without special authority, what action was so taken, and whether such action has been approved or disapproved by the Government of the United States.

In these inquiries, Mr. President, there is no reflection, direct or indirect, upon anyone. There is nothing in the resolution which undertakes to pass either praise or blame on any person. It is only a resolution which prays "let there be light" upon a topic concerning which the authority inquired of has already through the State Department thrown some light, little and flickering as it is.

Also, at what time information of any revolution or resistance to the Government of Colombia in Panama was received by the Government of the United States or any Department thereof, and whether any information was received of any expected or intended revolution before it occurred, and the date of such information.

He must be sensitive indeed, Mr. President, who can challenge the propriety of a mere solicitation by the Senate of the United States to be informed upon a subject which is being discussed the wide world over. There is not a suggestion of anticipated judgment upon the information when it may come, but it is only the desire that the way may be cleared for consideration, and that we may not be constrained in any degree to act without full and sufficient information.

It is true, Mr. President, that inferences may be drawn from such information as we already possess, but that information is of a skeleton character. It gives only a few orders and occasionally some note or other which has a suggestion of explanation.

THE SITUATION—COLOMBIA AND PANAMA.

Now, Mr. President, let us look at the diplomatic situation which these inquiries concern. There is a sister Republic—Colombia—of no mean size or population, with which we have been for many years upon friendly relations, a Republic which up to the period of the transactions which these resolutions concern was still upon friendly relations with us.

I am not here as either the champion or the defender of the action of that Republic. Caustic criticisms have been made upon its conduct. Those criticisms, coupled with bitter invectives, are being made wherever the ambassador and the Acting Secretary meet to discuss this matter before the public. I shall not undertake to say that some of them may not be justified; but, Mr. President, we, as a coordinate branch of the Government, should hear fully from that Republic before passing judgment upon her.

It is a Republic of large dimensions, and I see it stated that its estimated area is more than double that of Spain and Portugal and equal to that of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. In short, Colombia is an empire in the extent and area of her possessions.

She has a population of nearly 4,000,000 people—a larger population than the thirteen colonies of America had when they asserted their independence against Great Britain. A country so great in extent, and inhabited by more people than the thirteen American colonies possessed when they challenged to battle and defeated the foremost nation of the world, is not to be despised in international consideration.

On the other hand, Mr. President, these resolutions concern Panama. It is one of the departments, districts, or provinces of Colombia, one of nine, the nine provinces being Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima. It has an area of over 32,000 square miles, larger than a number of the States of the American Union. It has a population, according to the Century Encyclopedia, which gave the last account when that volume was published, of 285,000 people, about as populous altogether as the city of Washington. It is not one-tenth in area of Colombia. It does not present a population of one-tenth its number.

Could it maintain independence against Colombia? Did it expect to do so? Let this question be pondered.

Mr. President, I shall now turn to such meager information as we possess as to what has happened with respect to Panama. Not very long ago we negotiated a treaty with the Republic of Colombia. I agree with all who shall contend that it was a very generous treaty on the side of the United States, and, as I thought, looking to the permanent interest which the United States would, if it constructed the canal, establish there, an overgenerous treaty. I do not think we were quite just to ourselves in the terms of that treaty. The Congress of Colombia, to whom the treaty was submitted, rejected it, very unwisely as it seems to me, as I should think it should have jumped at it. But, Mr. President, who can tell what the congress of any country will do? That is their matter.

Criticism is made that the executive administration of Colombia did not attempt to get this treaty through Congress, and that it was unanimously rejected, after that administration had solicited the United States to adopt the treaty on her part with the expectation that Colombia would coincide. If these statements be correct to all intents and purposes, they certainly put the Republic of Colombia in a bad and unfavorable light.

But that is not the end of the story. The administration has already been overturned; a new President has been elected, a new Congress is to be elected; and the people of Colombia are proceeding, as all countries with free institutions have been accustomed to proceed, to rectify their own matters in their own way; to get that self-education which every nation must get for itself before it can stand upright amongst the nations, square to all the winds that blow.

When we read the diplomatic papers and the Presidential messages of past years and recall our own memories of not distant times, we remember hearing it everywhere said that Mexico was an unsettled, uncertain, revolutionary, chaotic kind of country, where civilization had nothing to expect. Yet, Mr. President, Mexico worked out her own salvation. She sowed her wild oats and reaped liberally her crops from them, and then with education and experience and enlightenment, with able leaders coming to the front, we were presented with the picture of a peaceful, happy, and prosperous Republic. That is national life, just as we see its analogue in the lives of all struggling and vehement self-made men.

Now, on the other hand, there is Panama, and now let us see what is the matter in Panama.

PEACE NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

Up to the 1st day of November of the present year peace reigned on the whole American continent. There was not anywhere a cloud as big as a man's hand. On the 2d of November, with no public intelligence of any riot or outbreak either in Colombia or in Panama, we learn from one of the documents that come to us from one of the Executive Departments that there were movements of the United States as if something were on hand they designed to attend to.

WAR NOVEMBER 2, 1903.

I turn to page 18 of Document No. 8 of the House of Representatives of this session, and here is the first speck of trouble that comes in view:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1903.

[Translation.]

NASHVILLE (care American consul), Colon:

Maintain free and uninterrupted transit. If interruption threatened by armed force, occupy the line of railroad. Prevent landing of any armed force with hostile intent, either Government or insurgent, either at Colon, Porto Bello, or other point. Send copy of instructions to the senior officer present at Panama upon arrival of Boston. Have sent copy of instructions and have telegraphed Dixie to proceed with all possible dispatch from Kingston to Colon. Government force reported approaching the Isthmus in vessels. Prevent their landing if in your judgment this would precipitate a conflict. Acknowledgment is required.

DARLING, Acting.

On the 2d day of November, 1903, Colombia, recognized as an independent nation and as yet on friendly terms with the United States, was marching her own troops, on her own acknowledged and recognized territory, and some information from somewhere had come to the State authorities of the United States and some design was upon the mind of the State authorities of the United States which induced them to order a man-of-war to go into the territory of Colombia and intercept her own national troops and not allow them to land in a peaceful port of her own possessions.

So far as they may have been properly sent there to preserve the open transit of that Isthmus, there is no room to take exception. Nay, such has been the course of events that if they were to land to protect American property, however untimely or unnecessary might be the coincidence, few would take exception. But without a declaration of war on the part of Congress against the State of Colombia, I respectfully submit the inquiry, what right had an armed vessel of the United States to go and put itself in armed opposition to the troops of another country marching on their own soil? Or sailing over their own waters? Or seeking to land on their own country?

On this same November 2 Admiral Glass, of the *Marblehead*, was addressed at Acapulco as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1903.

GLASS, *Marblehead, Acapulco*:

Proceed with all possible dispatch to Panama. Telegraph in cipher your departure. Maintain free and uninterrupted transit. If interruption is threatened by armed force, occupy the line of railroad. Prevent landing of any armed force, either Government or insurgent, with hostile intent at any point within 50 miles of Panama. If doubtful as to the intention of any armed force, occupy Ancon Hill strongly with artillery. If the *Wyoming* would delay *Concord* and *Marblehead* her disposition must be left to your discretion. Government force reported approaching the Isthmus in vessels.

Somebody was watching what the Government of Colombia, a government friendly with us, was doing. Somebody had reported to the Navy Department that her troops were marching or sailing to points within her own territory. Here is an instruction to prevent their landing:

Prevent their landing if in your judgment landing would precipitate a conflict.

CAN A REPUBLIC BE RECOGNIZED BEFORE IT IS BORN?

There was nobody then in esse who had any idea of any conflict with the Government troops of Colombia, and, Mr. President, I do not know of any title in international law that treats of the recognition of republics or other governments before they are born and before they have a local habitation, body, or name.

Then, November 3:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1903.

CRUISER ATLANTA, *Kingston, Jamaica*:

Proceed with all possible dispatch to Colon.

Then to the *Nashville* at Colon, and then four or five other dispatches of similar tenor.

When the morning of November 3 dawned, Mr. President, there was yet peace in Colombia, although it seemed to be an eve like that of Waterloo, and when the United States and Colombia alone had troops or vessels in motion.

NOVEMBER 3, 1903; AND THE SCARE-CROW REPUBLIC.

Now, what happened on the 3d? Things were happening here before there was any demonstration whatever in Panama. The first communication we have in the correspondence sent to the House is this:

A press bulletin having announced an outbreak on the Isthmus, the following cablegram was sent both to the consulate-general at Panama and the consulate at Colon:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 3, 1903.

(Sent 3.40 p. m.)

Uprising on Isthmus reported. Keep Department promptly and fully informed.

LOOMIS, Acting.

Then Mr. Ehrman, vice-consul at Panama, replies:

PANAMA, November 3, 1903. (Received 8.15 p. m.)

No uprising yet. Reported will be in the night. Situation is critical.

Then, again, under the same date:

(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Uprising occurred to-night, 6; no bloodshed.

JACK OUT OF THE BOX.

Whether the insurrection uprose so silently and unobservedly that two hours had passed in Panama ere the vice-consul of the United States knew it had happened, we can hardly tell; but when at 8.15 here our Government was advised "no uprising yet," it was a little later told that uprising took place at 6, without bloodshed.

Uprising occurred to-night, 6; no bloodshed. Army and navy officials taken prisoners. Government will be organized to-night—

This is his dispatch of 9.50—

consisting three consuls, also cabinet. Soldiers changed. Supposed same movement will be effected in Colon. Order prevails so far. Situation serious. Four hundred soldiers landed Colon to-day Barranquilla.

EHRMAN.

Then came a new series of dispatches and messages hastening United States vessels and marines to the seat of war.

Mr. President, we have been referred in some of the literature which has come to us on this subject to certain passages and statements of American principles as contained in the dispatches or letters of Secretary Seward and Secretary Cass. This is not the first time that we have had trouble with South American republics. The President gives us a list of revolutions, riots, émeutes, disturbances of one sort or another which have been very frequent in that section. But here we have a new departure. It is a departure from the settled policy of the United States as expressed, defined, and expounded by eminent leaders of our country, both Democratic and Republican.

We have seen to it that there was no oppression of our own interests in the South American republics. We have guarded sacredly the rights of our citizens. We have landed troops to protect American property and persons. We would send them at any time to keep the Isthmus and its transit open, for this we have a right to do. But when, where, at what time, and in what region of all America has any Administration ever undertaken before to send American forces to resist the national forces of any country in keeping the peace within its borders?

So far, Mr. President, as we can gather from the public documents before us this little weakling shade of a republic was perfectly unable to defend itself, much less to defend anyone else. It must have had such soliloquy about itself as Richard the hunchback: I—

Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And descant on mine own deformity.

* * *
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionable,
That dogs bark at me, as I halt by them.

THE PANAMA ACCOUNT—CITY OF COLON DISINCLINED.

Mr. President, there was not a republic nor the germ or outward phantom or shade of a republic in Panama, and her own accounts of herself, as far as we may discern them in the meager literature officially furnished us, are, I confess, becomingly modest. We are given in one of these public documents from the Department a declaration of independence, a manifesto, in an extract from the *Star and Herald*, of Panama, Republic of Panama, Thursday, November 5, 1903. In that account, which is officially furnished us, we read:

The cry of independence was started on the evening of the 3d and taken up by every Isthmian as one body, as well as all those in sympathy with the cause. Due to the celebrated Battalion Colombia, under the command of their intrepid and universally beloved commander, Gen. E. Huertas, being in sympathy with the movement and declaring themselves on the side of the "separatists," all bloodshed, fighting, etc., has been avoided, the greatest order and unity reigning on all sides.

The movement had been planned to take place later on, but was precipitated by the arrival at Colon of 300 troops, under command of Generals Tovar and Amaya, on the *Cartagena* on the night of the 2d instant.

Three hundred troops were the troops reported to the United States as moving, and they were landing at Colon to go to Panama and keep the peace. It was those 300 troops moving to Panama that the armed forces of the United States were directed to intercept, and the intended revolutionists, having news also of that matter, hurried up the cakes two hours early that they might reclaim themselves before there could be any question as to their getting there or no. Further on we read:

From latest information we regret to state that Colon does not appear inclined to join the movement for separation. A commission from that city arrived yesterday evening to consult with the chiefs of the Provisional Government here, and we sincerely hope that the differences of opinion existing may be amicably settled in order to avoid all disturbance.

Panama is over on the Pacific side, Colon on the Atlantic side, and here, according to their account of themselves, while everything was lovely in Panama, it was quite the contrary in Colon, and Colon is the place where our troops were ordered to intercept the troops that were about to arrive there.

THE MUNICIPAL EMEUTE IN PANAMA, AND DECLARATION.

On the night of November 3 this Republic organized itself and called itself, in its declaration of independence made on the 4th of November following, the Republic of Panama. It was not the State of Panama, Mr. President, that attempted to organize the revolution. Let no one be deceived by the Panama name. We have a great city in this country named New York. We have also a State named New York. There is a city named Panama and there was a department, province, or district, something of that sort, named Panama, one of the nine departments or States of the Republic of Colombia. It was the municipality, common council, and citizens of Panama and not the people of the State of Panama who organized this revolution and went into it.

Here is the local account of the declaration of independence:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In the city of Panama, capital of the district of the same name, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of November, 1903, the municipal council by its own right assembled, there being present the following members of the city council: Aizpuru, Rafael; Arango, Ricardo M.; Arias, F. Agustin; Arosemena, Fabio; Brid, Demetrio H.; Chiari, R. Jose Maria; Cucalon, P.; Manuel, J.; Dominguez, Alcides; Lewis, Samuel; Linares, Enrique; McKay, Oscar M.; Mendez, Manuel Maria, and Vallarino, Dario, the mayor of the district and the municipal attorney, and having for its exclusive object to debate regarding the situation in which the country is at present, and to decide regarding what should be most convenient toward the tranquillity for the development and aggrandizement of the citizens that constitute the ethnographic and political entity denominated the Isthmus of Panama.

Councilmen Arias, F., Arosemena, Chiari, Brid, Cucalon, B., Aizpuru, Lewis, and Linares carefully took under special consideration the historical facts by virtue of which the Isthmus of Panama, by its own free will and in hopes of procuring for itself the ample benefits of right and liberty cut asunder, on the 28th of November, 1821, its ties from Spain, and spontaneously joined its destiny to that of the great Republic of Colombia. Reflections were made tending to show that the union of the Isthmus with the old and modern Colombia did not produce the benefits that were expected from this act, and on mature consideration particular mention was made of the great and incessant injury that has been caused to the Isthmus of Panama in its material and moral interests at all times by the governments of the nation which have succeeded each other during the intervals of the federation, as well as those of the centralization—injuries which, instead of being looked after and patriotically remedied by those whose duty it was, were being augmented each day and increasing in importance with a persistency and ignorance that has exterminated in the cities of the Department of Panama the inclinations which were spontaneously felt for Colombia, thus demonstrating to them that, their cup of bitterness overflowing and all hope of the future being lost, the moment had arrived in which to dissolve certain ties which were a drawback to civilization, which placed insurmountable barriers to all progress, and which, on the whole, has produced unhappiness, upsetting and undoing the ends of the political union in which they entered, moved by the necessity to satisfy the desire of prospering within the right respected and liberty assured.

In view of the circumstances mentioned, the municipal council of the district of Panama, as a faithful interpreter of the sentiments of those they represent, declares in a solemn form that the people under their jurisdiction from to-day and henceforth sever their ties with Colombia in order to form, with the other towns of the Department of Panama that accept the separation and unite with them, the State of Panama, so as to constitute a republic without an independent government, democratic, representative, and responsible, that would tend to the happiness of the natives and of the other inhabitants of the territory of the Isthmus.

In order to practically attain the fulfillment of the resolution of the peoples of Panama of emancipating themselves from the Government of Colombia, making use of their autonomy in order to dispose of their destiny, to establish a new nationality free from all foreign elements, the municipal council of the district of Panama, for itself and in the name of the other municipal councils of the Department, places the administration, working, and direction of affairs, temporarily and while the new Republic be constituted, in a board of government composed of Messrs. Jose Agustin Arango, Federico Boyd, and Tomas Arias, in whom and without any reserve whatsoever it gives powers, authorizations, and faculties necessary and sufficient for the satisfactory compliance of the duties which in the name of the fatherland are confided to them. (S. Doc. 8, part 2, p. 7.)

The Baltimore American of December 12—a Republican journal—contains a letter from Mr. Merrill A. Teague, a Republican lawyer of Baltimore, which explains in some degree the situation at Panama. I will append some extracts from it to my remarks and not pause to read them. They may be more instructive than some skeleton reports.

ARE THREE MEN A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT?

Of Arango, Arias, and Boyd, two of them were members of the municipal body or council. It was this municipal body that had the meeting to declare the revolution, and it was the citizens of Panama who made the revolution, and it was the Battalion of Colombia, under General Huertas, that furnished them the military force. This body constituted the three persons I have named—Arango, Arias, and Boyd—consuls, or a committee, or junta, or directory, syndicate, or anything that might properly describe three men who took into their hands the destinies of the State of Panama, and who on the next day led a motion to proclaim the Panama Republic.

Are these three men "a republican form of government?" Can they give away the political rights and property of a State? Can they appoint ministers plenipotentiary?

THREE MEN SEND THE ATTORNEY OF THE PANAMA CORPORATION HERE AS MINISTER TO SELL OUT.

Events move swiftly. On the 6th of November they appointed a minister to the United States. Speedily he arrived here, and if the State of Panama was an independent nation from and after the 4th day of November, when the city of Panama so proclaimed it, that independent nation was soon practically snuffed out like a farthing candle, through the agency of her minister to this country.

I have collected some of the dates of this transaction. On November 9 the House passed a resolution asking for correspondence. On November 13 some of the correspondence was submitted by the Secretary of State. On November 16 it was communicated by the President. On November 18 there was a treaty prepared for adoption, which may be read by those who desire to know what is the fate of the independent nation of Panama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OVERMAN in the chair). The

morning hour having expired, it is a question for the Senate to determine whether the Senator from Virginia shall proceed.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President, I had given notice that at this time I would address the Senate, and of course I want to observe the utmost good faith—

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Senator from Oregon allow me to make a remark?

Mr. FULTON. Certainly.

Mr. CULLOM. I merely wish to say that it is evident—

Mr. DANIEL. I do not wish to speak very much longer, if it be agreeable for me to proceed.

Mr. CULLOM. I was going to suggest that the Senator from Virginia will not be able to finish to-day, and as the Senator from Oregon is anxious to go on with his speech, of which he gave notice, we may as well let this matter go over for the rest of the day.

Mr. FULTON. I was going to ask the Senate that the Senator from Virginia may have time to continue and complete his remarks.

Mr. DANIEL. I thank the Senator from Oregon very much.

Mr. FULTON. I only referred to the fact that I had given notice because I want to observe perfect good faith with the Senate, and I shall deliver my remarks when I may have an opportunity.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia will proceed.

Mr. DANIEL. Allusion has been made in the course of the discussion of this subject to the statements of Secretary Seward, made, I believe, in 1865. I desire to read and call attention to the purport of one of those statements. He is referring to the thirty-fifth article of the treaty with New Granada as to the obligation of the Government of the United States to comply with the requisition of the President of the United States of Colombia for a force to protect the Isthmus of Panama from invasion by a body of insurgents of that country. The opinion is given—

that neither the text nor the spirit of the stipulation in that article by which the United States engages to preserve the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, imposes an obligation on this Government to comply with a requisition like that referred to. The purpose of the stipulation—

Says Mr. Seward—

was to guarantee the Isthmus against seizure or invasion by a foreign power only. It could not have been contemplated that we were to become a party to any civil war in that country by defending the Isthmus against another party.

RECOGNIZED DUTY OF COLOMBIA, NOT OF UNITED STATES, TO PROTECT THE PANAMA LINE.

A little later, in the year 1873, we hear the doctrine of Secretary of State Fish upon this subject:

This Government—

He says—

by the treaty with New Granada of 1846, has engaged a guaranty of neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama. This engagement, however, has never been acknowledged to embrace the duty of protecting the road across it from the violence of local factions. Although such protection was of late efficiently given by the force under the command of Admiral Almy, it appears to have been granted with the consent and at the instance of the local authorities. It is, however, regarded as the undoubted duty of the Colombian Government to protect the road against attacks from local insurgents. The discharge of this duty will be insisted upon.

So, then, Mr. President, our treaty with New Granada of 1846 and the rights and duties to which Colombia and the United States alike succeed have been interpreted by the State Department of the United States and by so eminent a man as Hamilton Fish to mean that it is "the undoubted duty of the Colombian Government to protect the road against the attacks from local insurgents," and, further, the assertion of the policy of the United States that "the discharge of this duty will be insisted upon." This is the reverse of what is being done.

NO ATTACK OR MENACE OF OPEN TRANSIT.

Mr. President, we have often suggestions throughout the correspondence and the documents in this case of the duty of the United States to see that the open transit of the Isthmus is protected and observed. There is not, that I have been able to discover, the first suggestion that the open transit of that Isthmus has been menaced or assailed by either Panama or Colombia. It is not likely that it would be assailed under present circumstances.

Both Panama and Colombia are aware that the eye of the world is upon that Isthmus; both of them are under the mandate and injunction of self-interest not to interfere with that transit, and no one has interfered with that transit. But the troops of Colombia going to Colon were moving right in the line and in furtherance of the duties which our State Department has said we will insist that they shall discharge in protecting that line from attacks of insurgents. We do not know fully this history. They may have been simply putting themselves in a position to do it.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY HAMILTON FISH.

A little later Mr. Fish, our Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Scruggs, one of our ministers, as follows:

This Department deems it important, in the interest of general commerce, and especially of the carrying trade of that route, that these disturbances should be guarded against—

That is, local disturbance in the Central American Republic—

By the treaty with New Granada of 1846 this Government has engaged to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama. This engagement, however, has never been acknowledged to embrace the duty of protecting the road across it from the violence of local factions; but it is regarded as the undoubted duty of the Colombian Government to protect it against attacks from local insurgents.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY WILLIAM M. EVARTS—HOW THE UNITED STATES HAVE GUARANTEED COLOMBIAN SOVEREIGNTY AND PROPERTY IN THE ISTHMUS.

A little later, in 1880, William M. Evarts, of New York, was Secretary of State. He put his legal acumen upon this treaty. No man has ever questioned his patriotism and his readiness to defend every American interest. In discussing it in a communication to Mr. Dichman of April 19, 1880, he said:

But it can not be overlooked that by the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846 the United States has not only, "in order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment" of the advantages of that treaty, undertaken to "guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Granada the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned Isthmus," but they have further obliged themselves to "also guarantee in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory." While, therefore, the United States have perfect confidence in these representations, as well as in the strong friendship of the French Government, it can scarcely be denied that such a concession to foreign subjects would introduce new questions of relative rights and interest, affecting both the sovereign and proprietary rights of the Government of Colombia and such as would seriously enlarge the responsibilities of our treaty guaranty; and this Government feels that it is not unreasonable in expecting that any concession involving such consequences should be a subject of joint consideration by, and that its details can scarcely be settled without a preliminary agreement between, the Governments of Colombia and the United States as to their effect upon existing treaty stipulations.

Here, Mr. President, Mr. Secretary Evarts emphasizes and brings to the front the fact that we have been enjoying privileges under our treaty with Colombia, and points out that in consideration of these treaties, these concessions, and advantages which we have been enjoying we have further obliged ourselves to guarantee the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over said territory.

SIMILAR VIEWS OF SECRETARY JAMES G. BLAINE.

Now, Mr. President, I desire to read a few words from Mr. Blaine, when Secretary of State, to Mr. Lowell, written June 24, 1881. He says:

The United States recognizes a proper guaranty of neutrality as essential to the construction and successful operation of any highway across the Isthmus of Panama, and in the last generation every step was taken by this Government that is deemed requisite in the premises. The necessity was foreseen and abundantly provided for, long in advance of any possible call for the actual exercise of power.

Then he holds up this treaty of 1846, upon which he comments as follows:

In 1846 a memorable and important treaty was negotiated and signed between the United States of America and the Republic of New Granada, now the United States of Colombia. By the thirty-fifth article of that treaty in exchange for certain concessions made to the United States we guaranteed "positively and efficaciously" the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus and of any interoceanic communications that might be constructed upon or over it for the maintenance of free transit from sea to sea.

Then he adds, and these, Mr. President, are significant words, which deserve the pondering of Senators. They recall that Colombia was a friendly State up to and including the 1st day of November, 1903—

and we also guaranteed the rights of sovereignty and property of the United States of Colombia over the territory of the Isthmus as included within the borders of the State of Panama.

SHALL THE PEACEABLE, ORDERLY, AND LAWFUL DOCTRINES OF THE PAST BE SEVERED?

Mr. President, I need not say, after reading from Seward, from Fish, from Evarts, from Blaine (and might read more from many eminent expositors and interpreters of our foreign relations of the last generation), that we should ponder long and deliberate well before we trample upon the eminently peaceful and honorable doctrines that are therein set forth, and that no emergency proclaimed by those who imagine that France is going to come to America with a fleet, and no excitement aroused by a foreign ambassador as he flits from city to city to tell the American people how Colombia insulted us should arouse the passions of our populace by his excited appeals.

Let them not disturb, Mr. President, the quietude and the serenity of American deliberation. We are not afraid of war with anybody, neither do we desire war with anybody. The weaker the nation with whom we are dealing the slower should we be to pass against it in adjudging its rights and interests, for the weak have no appeal from the strong, and I do not intend, in anything that I have said, even to pass conclusively upon what may be the rights of Panama. I have only taken up the reflections of that subject as they are given to us in the only official

statements that have come to us. I have but held "the mirror up to nature," accepting Panama by her own imperfect description of herself.

We have had a foreign policy handed down to us from generation to generation, of which we are justly proud—a policy of defense represented by the Monroe doctrine and a policy of general assent represented by those noble words of Jefferson, "Peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." Let us hope that day has not come to its sunset, but that we shall proceed in the future, as in the past, slowly, deliberately, and in order.

I ask unanimous consent to add to my remarks the first part of the act of June 28, 1902, concerning the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and, second, an extract from a correspondent in Panama, stating the situation there.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS). If there be no objection, the request of the Senator from Virginia will be granted. The Chair hears none.

APPENDIX 1.

[Parts of act of Congress of June 28, 1902, authorizing construction of Nicaragua Canal, appropriating money for that purpose, and authorizing also the borrowing of money for that purpose.]

SEC. 4. That should the President be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia and the rights mentioned in sections 1 and 2 of this act, within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the President, having first obtained for the United States perpetual control by treaty of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, upon terms which he may consider reasonable, for the construction, perpetual maintenance, operation, and protection of a canal connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean by what is commonly known as the Nicaragua route, shall through the said Isthmian Canal Commission cause to be excavated and constructed a ship canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brito on the Pacific Ocean.

Said canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth to afford convenient passage for vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draft now in use, and such as may be reasonably anticipated, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing through the same from ocean to ocean; and he shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal as shall be necessary for the safe and convenient use thereof, and shall make such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said harbors and canal; and such sum or sums of money as may be agreed upon by such treaty as compensation to be paid to Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the concessions and rights hereunder provided to be acquired by the United States, are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid on warrant or warrants drawn by the President.

The President shall cause the said Isthmian Canal Commission to make such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors to be made, and in making such surveys and in the construction of said canal may employ such persons as he may deem necessary, and may fix their compensation.

In the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

SEC. 5. That the sum of \$10,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated by either route so selected.

And the President is hereby authorized to cause to be entered into such contract or contracts as may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, completion, and defense of said canal, harbors, and defenses, by the route finally determined upon under the provisions of this act. Appropriations therefor shall from time to time be hereafter made, not to exceed in the aggregate the additional sum of \$135,000,000 should the Panama route be adopted, or \$180,000,000 should the Nicaragua route be adopted.

SEC. 6. That in any agreement with the Republic of Colombia, or with the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the President is authorized to guarantee to said Republic or to said States the use of said canal and harbors, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said States or by citizens thereof.

SEC. 7. That to enable the President to construct the canal and works appurtenant thereto as provided in this act, there is hereby created the Isthmian Canal Commission, the same to be composed of seven members, who shall be nominated and appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall serve until the completion of said canal unless sooner removed by the President, and one of whom shall be named as the chairman of the Commission. Of the seven members of said Commission at least four of them shall be persons learned and skilled in the science of engineering, and of the four at least one shall be an officer of the United States Army, and at least one other shall be an officer of the United States Navy, the said officers respectively being either upon the active or the retired list of the Army or of the Navy. Said commissioners shall each receive such compensation as the President shall prescribe until the same shall have been otherwise fixed by the Congress.

In addition to the members of said Isthmian Canal Commission, the President is hereby authorized through said Commission to employ in said service any of the engineers of the United States Army at his discretion, and likewise to employ any engineers in civil life, at his discretion, and any other persons necessary for the proper and expeditious prosecution of said work. The compensation of all such engineers and other persons employed under this act shall be fixed by said Commission, subject to the approval of the President. The official salary of any officer appointed or employed under this act shall be deducted from the amount of salary or compensation provided by or which shall be fixed under the terms of this act.

Said Commission shall in all matters be subject to the direction and control of the President, and shall make to the President annually, and at such other periods as may be required, either by law or by the order of the President, full and complete reports of all their actings and doings and of all moneys received and expended in the construction of said work and in the performance of their duties in connection therewith, which said reports shall be by the President transmitted to Congress. And the said Commission shall furthermore give to Congress, or either House of Congress, such information as may at any time be required either by act of Congress or by the order of either House of Congress. The President shall cause to be provided and assigned for the use of the Commission such offices as may, with the suitable equipment of the same, be necessary and proper, in his discretion, for the proper discharge of the duties thereof.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized by this act (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such expenditures), the sum of \$120,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of \$20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in gold coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable thirty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in gold coin at the rate of 2 per cent per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority: *Provided*, That said bonds may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, giving to all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same.

Approved, June 23, 1902.

APPENDIX 2.

[Extracts from letter of Merrill W. Teague, esq., of Baltimore, Md., printed in the Baltimore American of December 12, 1903, and dated at Panama, December 7.]

MONEY WAS THEIR MOTIVE.

The motive underlying the creation of the Republic was, consequently, more selfish than patriotic; more sordid than sentimental. The people of Panama, knowing better than do any other people the enormous value to them of a ship canal across the Isthmus, played for that advantage instead of for any real improvement in the condition of their Government. The riches they will realize from the construction and operation of the canal were more weighty considerations with them than was thought of political liberty, and fortunately for their purpose they found the United States ready to join hands with them. The effect of bringing a republic into existence under such circumstances is daily becoming more and more apparent.

The instigators of the movement for independence having no such thing as Panamanian patriotism to appeal to, were forced, in order to carry out their project, to wield an influence as sordid as were their own motives. These men who figure now as the responsible heads of the Republican Government will very frankly admit that they proceeded with the scheme for independence, not by addressing themselves to the desire of the isthmians to be free from Colombia, but by secretly corrupting those who were in position to hinder execution of their purpose.

So freely are admissions of this nature made that last evening one of the members of the governing junta, frankly and without hesitation, and in return for the simple asking, gave to your correspondent a list of the men who were bribed to support the revolutionary movement and the amount paid to each one. These bribes are termed "bonuses" here, and the payment of them is freely talked about in the streets and hotels, nor does any Panamanian seem to think that the men who sold their influence for stated sums in Colombian currency have in any manner compromised themselves.

To such an extent was the plan of winning by corruption carried out that every dollar of public money in the former Department of Panama was attached by the revolutionists and has since been paid out to those men who accepted bonuses from the instigators of the movement for independence. Nor was this sum sufficient to insure the success of the plan. It was used as far as it would go, and when it was exhausted the revolutionists resorted to promises, which have since been redeemed by the payment of sums taken from the loan of \$300,000 made about the middle of the month to the new Republic by J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York.

FAITH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The promoters of the revolution are therefore compelled by experience to distrust a large proportion of those men upon whom they are now forced to rely. They know that the army and the police force were purchased to support the revolution, and knowing that these factors are susceptible to corruption, they do not know to-day whether the military and police officials are true or untrue to the Republic. The Panamanian naval establishment stands in exactly the same position as does the army and the police force, and since it is upon these agencies that the new Government must depend in greater or less degree for its security there is fear and suspicion discoverable upon every hand. The weakness of the present Government, its lack of purpose and indecision, are therefore excusable in a measure.

The real revolutionists know that they have to deal with a good-sized company of Colombian Benedict Arnolds, and they deal cautiously and suspiciously. All they hope for is that they can keep things going as they now are until after the canal treaty is signed by the members of the junta. That act of ratification accomplished, the revolutionists will have little interest left in the Republic, and just here there enters into this consideration an element which must, perforce, be little understood in the States. That element is the bland and childlike faith of the revolutionists in the Government of the great American Republic.

It matters not what statements may be made at Washington or what stories may be current in the States, all Panama believes that the revolution was made possible by Washington's foreknowledge of what was proposed and an expressed determination by the Government at Washington to give moral and physical support to the revolutionists. There is reason for this belief, for it was not actually decided to attempt the coup which resulted in the creation of the Republic until advices were received from the States to the effect that if it should be attempted the United States would back it up.

These advices were not official, so far as the Administration was concerned, but they were of such a character, as will be shown in subsequent letters, as to convince the revolutionists that all they had to do was to take the initiative and then rely upon the United States to insure the success of the project. This they did, and their earlier confidence in the support to be afforded by our Government was justified by the occurrences of the 3d and 4th of November at Colon, when marines were landed from the *Nashville* and employed to prevent Colombia's military interference for the suppression of the revolution.

THE CANAL ALL THEY WANT.

Having, therefore, had ample proof that the United States stands ready to guarantee the independence of the Republic, the revolutionists now place all their trust in America. For themselves, they are helpless in their ignorance of ways and means and in their distrust of their own people. To no other reason is attributable the decision to permit ratification of the canal treaty by the junta instead of waiting the election of a congress and the formal creation of a republican government. Upon such a contingency as an election the revolutionists dare not wait.

The treaty will, therefore, be ratified by the junta, which has no existence in fact so far as the Republic of Panama is concerned, and the Panamanian ratification will have been deposited at Washington by the time this letter

is published. Why such haste? Simply because the revolutionists look forward to only one thing beyond what they have already accomplished, and that one thing is to get the United States so bound by contract that it will be compelled through self-interest to protect the Republic against invasion from without and against interior disturbances.

So keen is this desire that it is not stretching fact in the slightest to say that once the treaty is ratified and contractual relations with the United States assumed the revolutionists will practically lose interest in the fate of Panama. They will, as a matter of course, be compelled to proceed with the erection of a regular government, but that duty will be one in which they will have little enthusiasm. The treaty will insure the canal; the canal is all that Panama wants, and with it assured the Panamaians would be content to drift along for an indefinite period without proceeding further toward realizing the fruits of independence.

Proof of this lackadaisical interest in the Republic itself is nowhere concealed. Everybody in Panama, including the members of the junta and the cabinet, will declare, if interrogated upon the point, that Panama wants nothing except the canal; that the United States can have anything it wishes if it will only construct that waterway. So free are admissions of this nature that I have had it from those high up in the Government that had the United States demanded sovereignty over the entire Republic it would have been ceded without question. As a matter of fact, the Panamaians would very gladly have relinquished the duty of organizing a government and attempting its administration. It is to this sentiment that the certainty of immediate ratification of the treaty is due.

AFRAID OF TOO MUCH MONEY.

The Panamaians wished to be relieved of responsibility for the integrity and security of the Republic they have created, and although the treaty is more liberal in its concessions to the United States than was ever anticipated it would be, the junta has not for a moment considered such a thing as rejecting it or caviling over its terms. "We would have been entirely willing to sign our names to blank paper," said a member of the junta last evening, "and to have left it to Secretary Hay to fill in, over our signatures, whatever he wished to write, stipulating only, upon our part, that the covenant should contain a pledge by the United States to build the canal."

That statement exactly expresses the state of affairs in Panama to-day, and in the hope that subsequent negotiations with the United States may result in that Government assuming even more responsibility than it has assumed under the canal treaty, the Panamanian revolutionists are proceeding with halting steps toward the organization of the Republic.

They are afraid of themselves, of the people with whom they will have to deal, and thoroughly suspicious of their own abilities. Señor Espanoza, one of the members of the junta, exposed the nature of this trepidation yesterday when he said to your correspondent that Panama has only one substantial objection to the canal treaty.

"We are in a dilemma," said Señor Espanoza, "because our revenues will be reduced about three-fifths by that clause of the treaty which makes Colon and Panama free ports, thereby cutting off the import taxes now collected; but one chief objection to the treaty is that by its terms we are compelled to accept the \$10,000,000 canal payment in cash. We must, in some way or other, by subsequent negotiations, relieve ourselves of that requirement. It is too much money for us to undertake to handle; it is certain to be wasted and misspent if it is turned over in bulk to the Government, and in self-protection we must devise some scheme whereby not more than \$2,000,000 in cash comes into our hands for current use. The remainder must be so invested and so secured and held out of the country that it will stand as a revenue-producing asset for the Government, no matter what changes may take place or who may be in charge."

THEIR UNUSUAL POSITION.

The spectacle of an independent nation being afraid to assume responsibility for the handling of such a sum as \$10,000,000 in cash is doubtless unique in the history of governments, but it affords an accurate key to the situation on the Isthmus of Panama. Starting with that sum in its treasury, having no funded debt and but \$300,000 of a floating debt, with the taxes at a nominal figure, revenues sufficient for all requirements guaranteed by the canal treaty, and the peace and integrity of its domain assured by United States protection, Panama is actually helpless. Her helplessness is born of an absence of patriotism, knowledge among the more intelligent classes of the corrupt and unscrupulous character of the majority of the people of all Latin-American countries, and of the thoroughly mercenary motives for her own creation into a republic. Envy and pity must, therefore, play equal parts in any consideration of the state of affairs on the Isthmus. Envy for the opportunity which stretches away before a people whose independence has been so easily won; pity for the moral, physical, and personal conditions which combine to make it almost impossible for this people to avail themselves of their opportunity.

Any other people would, under such circumstances, bring themselves very quickly to the enjoyment of an indeterminate season of prosperity and dignity. Cuba, with fewer substantial advantages than Panama enjoys, is doing that very thing, while here in Panama there is nothing more inspiring or admirable than an alleged republic in which the leaders have no more patriotic sentiment than a wish to avoid responsibility and a hope that the United States may do for them that which other people from the beginning of time have gloried in doing for themselves—secure and preserve their political independence.

EXPOSITION AT PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President, in accordance with the notice I gave yesterday, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the bill providing for the celebration of the anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Capts. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OVERMAN in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate the bill referred to by the Senator from Oregon, which will be read by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 276) to provide for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Capts. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark during their expedition from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806; and to authorize a commission representing the United States to hold at the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, a national, international, and oriental exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the rivers, soil, mine, forest, and sea in said State; and to provide and assist in the erection of a memorial building in said city of

Portland, to be known as the Lewis and Clark Memorial Building; and to authorize an appropriation for all said purposes.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President, I intend to speak but briefly on this bill, as my colleague [Mr. MITCHELL] has fully and clearly explained all its provisions, and with equal force and clearness has presented the arguments in its favor. I shall endeavor simply to emphasize some of what seem to me to be the principal reasons favoring the passage of the bill.

In the first place, I desire to emphasize the fact that the event which we propose to commemorate is not one of local interest or importance only, but it is one that is as wide as the nation itself; one that has contributed much, very much, indeed, Mr. President, to the strength, the power, and the influence of this country.

I wish also to impress on the members of this Senate the fact that we are not asking Congress to provide for us an exposition or a celebration of this event. That has already been provided for. We are simply asking that Congress shall provide for participation in that celebration by this Government.

The State of Oregon has already appropriated for this exposition the sum of \$500,000, while the citizens of the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, have subscribed, in addition to that amount, over \$400,000, and they expect to increase the amount of their subscription, and I have no doubt they will, to a half million dollars, while a number of other States have already appropriated considerable sums of money in aid of this exposition, as shown by my colleague in his remarks yesterday.

Consequently, Mr. President, even if we shall be so very unfortunate as to fail to secure the appropriation of a single dollar by Congress in aid of this celebration, nevertheless in the year 1905, at the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, an exposition will be held in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the journey of Lewis and Clark from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

While that celebration will be held in the State of Oregon, it will in fact be a joint celebration of that interesting and important event by all the States in the Northwest and by every State whose territory was traversed by Lewis and Clark in making that memorable journey.

It seems to me, Mr. President, in view of the wide interest that is entertained in this event, in view of the contributions that are being made by the States of the West to assist in carrying it forward, that Congress can not afford to let the event pass without providing for participation in that celebration by the General Government.

When it was first determined that we should apply to Congress for aid in this matter, we were told that we would discover here a growing spirit of opposition to any further appropriations of this character; but I am gratified to be able to state that since the proposition has been more widely discussed and the great importance and historic value to this country of the event proposed to be commemorated has been recalled to mind, we have met with so much of kind encouragement and received so many promises of support from Members of both Houses of Congress that we now look forward with great confidence to a just recognition of our request.

It is true that Congress has in the aggregate devoted a considerable sum of money to centennial celebrations, but I do not recall any one of those appropriations that has not had the support and the approval of the people, as evidenced by the statements and reflected in the columns of the public press.

For instance, I think it will be generally admitted that the events commemorated by the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876 and the Chicago Exposition in 1893 were of such a nature and character as to fully justify the appropriations made in their aid by Congress, and that the character of each exposition was such as comported with the dignity and standing of this nation.

Mr. President, the truth is that neither of those occasions could have been permitted to pass unrecognized by Congress without doing great violence to the patriotic sentiment of the American people.

In 1904 there will be witnessed at the city of St. Louis the most splendid exposition of the products of the field, the forest, the mine, the factory, and of the arts and sciences ever held in this or any other country.

Congress has made liberal appropriations in aid of that celebration, and it is most fitting and proper that it should have done so, for it will be a celebration by the greatest nation of the earth of one of the most interesting and important events in her history, for in all the history of this country, Mr. President, since the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the successful issue of the war in support of its principles, no event has contributed so largely to the growth, the grandeur, the power, and the influence of this nation as did the acquisition of the territory of Louisiana.

It was absolutely necessary to our growth and advancement to the position we occupy to-day as the foremost nation of the earth.

When we of this generation recall to mind the great and splendid States that have been carved out of that territory and consider how great a portion of our domain they constitute, of our population they support, and of our wealth they represent, and then remember how almost beyond our grasp that entire domain had once passed and would irretrievably have gone but for the farseeing statesmanship of one man, we can even now scarcely suppress a feeling of nervous agitation.

The acquisition of the Northwest Territory or the Oregon country, Mr. President, was second only in importance to the acquisition of Louisiana, if, indeed, when we take into consideration its vast natural resources, its important rivers and harbors, its great extent of coast line, and its relation to our other possessions, and the influence it had in bringing within the jurisdiction of the American Republic the California territory and the territory of Alaska, it was not in truth of equal importance to the acquisition of the territory of Louisiana.

But there is one circumstance in connection with the acquisition of the Northwest Territory that must ever associate it in the minds of the American people with the Louisiana purchase, and that is the fact that our title to both is the result of the wisdom, the patriotism, and the statesmanship of one and the same man.

In the world's history there are few examples of one man being permitted to serve his country so conspicuously, so frequently, and so effectively as it was the fortune of Thomas Jefferson to serve his country. To have been the author of the Declaration of Independence was of itself a sufficient guaranty of immortality, and for one man to have been chiefly instrumental in acquiring for his country that vast region extending from the middle channel of the Mississippi River to the summit of the Stony Mountains was again of itself sufficient to have enrolled his name among the immortals; but the genius of Thomas Jefferson was not content even with these unimpeachable titles to enduring fame.

As soon as he had succeeded in securing our title to the Louisiana territory, indeed before his success in that behalf was assured, he was taking steps to acquire by exploration the great region beyond the mountains, and for that purpose and to that end he organized the Lewis and Clark expedition.

I do not intend to take up the time of the Senate in attempting any description of that marvelous journey, either to picture the hardships they endured or the dangers they encountered. It is familiar history to the American public. The undertaking was without precedent in history at the time and it has continued without parallel.

When they had crossed the Mississippi River and turned their faces toward the setting sun there was in front of them nearly 3,000 miles of unknown and unexplored country, infested by wild beasts, inhabited only by predatory bands of the most cruel, crafty, and bloodthirsty savages that the world has ever known.

No pathway had been marked out for them; no trail was blazed; without protection, without guide, excepting the compass and such protection as their own courageous hearts afforded them, they went out upon that great and marvelous journey. For nearly two and a half years that little band of less than thirty men faced the dangers of the wilderness, the storms and the tempests, traversed deserts, scaled mountains, forded rivers, under the blistering heat of the summer sun and against the freezing blasts of the winter winds. They suffered, of course; suffered terribly, yet uncomplainingly, for they realized that they were battling for an empire. But for their courage, their fortitude, their devotion to duty, and their consummate skill, the great Northwest, with all its vast and varied resources, its mighty rivers and its matchless forests, would not to-day be a part of the domain of this Republic.

But I do not intend to take up the time of the Senate in discussing the particulars or giving in detail any description of that trip. Suffice it to say, that after having prosecuted it for near two and one-half years and after having traveled over 7,000 miles that little band of less than thirty men returned again to the city of St. Louis, having lost but one of their number.

It was, indeed, an undertaking of surpassing importance and one that is well worthy of being commemorated by this nation.

I do not wish to be understood, however, as undervaluing in the least the great services that were performed by others in the acquisition of the Oregon country.

That was a service of incalculable value performed by that splendid old mariner, Capt. Robert Gray, a native of Rhode Island, who sailed the good ship *Columbia* out of the port of Boston and in 1792 discovered the Columbia River. That, of course, was a very strong link in our chain of title to the Northwest Territory.

Nor would I undervalue the services performed by John Jacob Astor, who made the settlement at the point now known as Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia River, in 1811. It may be said that he was actuated by mercenary motives and purposes, because he was engaging in the fur trade; but, even if that be true, this Government got the benefit of his enterprise.

It is not true, however, that he was actuated entirely by mercenary motives or purposes. It is well authenticated in history that Mr. Astor was actuated as much by a purpose to aid this Government in securing title by occupation and settlement as by any other motive.

Indeed, it is stated by Washington Irving, in his interesting work called "Astoria," that that was the principal purpose and motive that actuated Mr. Astor in forming his fur-trading company and making that settlement in the Far West. I have no doubt that he was largely influenced by those patriotic motives and purposes.

That, Mr. President, was New York's contribution to the acquisition of the Northwest Territory, while the splendid service rendered by Captain Gray was the contribution of New England to the acquisition of that territory.

Then there are the splendid services of Thomas Benton, of Missouri. Had it not been for the war he waged in this Senate month after month in favor of the retention of the Northwest Territory, it is not improbable that the statesmanship of Jefferson, the genius of Gray, and the enterprise of Astor would all have been without avail. That was Missouri's contribution to the great work of acquiring the Oregon country.

It was, as I have said, an event of surpassing importance in our history and well worthy of commemoration by this nation. It gave to us the great States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and a considerable portion of the territory now constituting the State of Montana. It gave to us our second greatest river in length, our greatest river in scenic beauty and grandeur, in its capacity to serve commerce, and in the extent and value of its fisheries. It gave to us Puget Sound, that matchless harbor of the world.

It gave to us mineral belts that even now in the infancy of their development are yielding annually over five and a half millions of dollars in gold, over twenty and a half millions in silver, over thirty-six and a half millions in copper, and over seven millions in lead, or a grand total of over \$70,000,000 annually. It gave to us the most splendid forests, the finest fruit-growing and grain-producing region on the Western Hemisphere, a region that is now, though its development has but just begun, yielding annually more than 40,000,000 bushels of wheat. I present here a table which contains a partial statement of the products for one year, 1900, of the territory constituting the old "Oregon Country."

Production of precious metals.

State.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Total.
Oregon.....	\$1,834,821.15	\$211,876.73	\$4,103.71	\$1,631.50	\$2,052,433.09
Washington.....	661,239.61	487,927.16	4,757.74	9,396.44	1,163,320.95
Idaho.....	1,917,313.00	7,229,717.00		7,314,888.00	16,461,918.00
Montana.....	1,278,927.80	12,620,137.70	36,505,220.36	19,019,585.50	423,305.44
Total.....	5,692,301.56	20,549,658.59	36,514,081.81	7,344,935.52	70,100,977.48

^a So much of Montana as was in the old "Oregon Country."

Farm products for 1900.

Product.	Oregon.	Washington.	Idaho.	Montana. ^a	Total.
Barley.....bushels..	1,515,150	3,641,056	969,214	34,900	6,160,410
Buckwheat...do....	7,010	1,835	800	68	9,743
Corn.....do.....	359,533	215,706	111,523	600	690,357
Oats.....do.....	6,725,828	5,336,486	1,956,498	1,471,320	15,490,132
Rye.....do.....	109,234	44,945	16,580	15,700	186,459
Wheat.....do.....	14,508,036	21,187,527	5,340,180	701,340	41,737,083
Hay.....tons.....	1,117,400	826,899	839,125	201,822	3,045,244
Potatoes.....bushels.	3,761,367	3,557,876	1,035,290	521,525	8,876,058
Onions.....do.....	208,502	107,111	24,865	18,774	359,252
Sugar beets...tons..	14,462	6,149			20,611
Hops.....pounds..	14,675,577	6,813,830	58,870		21,548,277
Wool.....do.....	18,349,690	5,268,088	15,474,447	857,591	39,949,786

^a The figures in this column pertain to so much of Montana as was in the Oregon country—to wit, the counties of Flathead, Missoula, Granite, Ravalli, Deerlodge, part of Silverbow, and the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Value of farm, dairy, and orchard products and manufactures of Oregon country for 1900.

Product.	Oregon.	Washington.	Idaho.	Montana. ^a	Total.
Orchard products..	\$906,015	\$909,487	\$365,224	\$47,009	\$2,317,735
Live stock.....	33,917,048	22,159,207	21,657,974	5,372,151	83,106,380
Farm products.....	38,000,909	34,827,495	18,051,625	4,084,329	95,064,418
Manufactures.....	45,000,587	86,795,051	4,080,532	38,533,591	175,349,761
Dairy products.....	3,550,953	3,816,691	1,243,197	679,209	8,290,050

^a The figures in this column pertain to so much of Montana as was in the Oregon country—to wit, the counties of Flathead, Missoula, Granite, Ravalli, Deerlodge, part of Silverbow, and the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Mr. President, even these considerations, I submit, are sufficient to fully justify this nation in making a suitable appropriation for an exposition in commemoration of that great event.

But, sir, while we propose that this exposition shall be primarily for the purpose of commemorating the Lewis and Clark exploration expedition, we are not dealing entirely with the past.

We have had in mind, in preparing for this exposition, the fact that this Government within the last few years has become the most considerable proprietor in the Pacific. The march of events has carried our boundary line far beyond the shores of the western sea.

We have assumed great and grave obligations and responsibilities in the Far East. We could not, in my judgment, have avoided the assumption of these obligations and responsibilities; but be that as it may, we have assumed them, and it now concerns our honor as it concerns our interest that we shall discharge those obligations and meet those responsibilities wisely, to the end that the social, commercial, and industrial interests of the peoples there for whom and for whose welfare and good conduct we have become in a large measure answerable shall be advanced in the utmost possible degree.

This, I say, concerns our honor, as it concerns our interest. It concerns our honor, Mr. President, as a powerful, humane, and Christian people, proud of our country, chary of its good name, and confident of its mighty destiny. It concerns our interest commercially and industrially, because the greatest development along those lines within the present century will be in the Pacific.

Within comparatively recent years Japan has developed into a great world power—has taken a leading position in the great procession of the nations of the world. Her awakening has aroused all the slumbering forces of the Far East. China can not much longer continue immune to the fever of progress.

It may work her political dissolution; but, if it shall, then on the ruins of the empire that for so many years has withstood the assaults of the waves of progress and commercial and industrial development will be founded other states that will prove more responsive to the growing demands of civilization.

Mr. President, we who reside on the Pacific look forward to the time, not far distant, when the commerce of the Pacific will equal that of the Atlantic.

With the completion of the isthmian canal, and by reason of recent events with which we had nothing to do and for which we were in no wise responsible, but which have been wisely taken advantage of by the present able Administration, its construction can not now long be deferred, the products of the great Mississippi and Ohio valleys, floating down those rivers to the Gulf, will be largely transhipped for the ports and the islands of the Orient and the Pacific seas, while that great fertile region beyond the mountains, finding a ready market for all its products in the multiplied demands of the oriental trade, will support a population as dense and will throb with an industrial and commercial life as intense as any other portion of our country.

Mr. President, this is what we of the Pacific look forward to, and having had these views and believing all this, we believe it is the duty of this nation to cultivate by all feasible and practicable means the commercial friendship and good will of all the nations bordering on the Pacific seas; and having this purpose in mind, while we intend that this exposition shall be commemorative of the great event which has assured the title of this nation to the Northwest Territory, we have also determined that one of its most pronounced and distinguishing features shall be the bringing together of the peoples and an exhibition of the products of all the countries of the Orient. In these purposes every section of our country is equally interested with another, and hence should equally join in the effort to bring it about.

Now, in conclusion, Mr. President, let me say that while this Government has appropriated many millions of dollars in aid of expositions in almost every other portion of our country, it has never appropriated a single dollar in aid of one on the Pacific coast.

We do not complain of this; we never have complained of it. On the contrary, the representatives from the Pacific coast have at all times supported these measures, because they thought they were right in doing so, and the people have supported them in doing it. But I submit that the event which we propose to commemorate, the objects and purposes we have in view, will fully justify the appropriation that this bill carries.

Mr. MITCHELL. I move that the bill on which my colleague has spoken be referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions. The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

* A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2022) to afford protection to exhibitors of foreign literary, artistic, or musical works at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 64) authorizing the Commissioners of the

District of Columbia to permit the erection of certain poles and overhead wires in connection with the work of eliminating grade crossings in the city of Washington; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut (to Mr. CULLOM). Pension bills are to be considered.

Mr. McCUMBER. Will not the Senator from Illinois give way until the pension bills are disposed of?

Mr. CULLOM. The Senator's order does not come on until 4 o'clock, and in the meantime we can probably dispose of a treaty, and it is a very important thing to do.

Mr. McCUMBER. My idea was to take up the pension bills now, and then we could have the executive session afterwards.

Mr. CULLOM. I think the better way is to have the executive session right now, and when the time comes we will give way to the Senator's order.

Mr. McCUMBER. I have no objection to that course if the Senator prefers it.

Mr. CULLOM. I insist upon my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS). The Senator from Illinois moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After two hours and five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

TEMPORARY OVERHEAD WIRES.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 64) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to permit the erection of certain poles and overhead wires in connection with the work of eliminating grade crossings in the city of Washington was read the first time by its title.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution. It will take but a moment. If there is objection to it I will immediately withdraw it.

I wish to state that in the work on the Union Station it would be necessary to bury the conduits some 30 or 40 feet, and of course that would be useless after the work was completed. We are very jealous not to allow overhead wires to be strung in this city, and the joint resolution simply permits them, for a short distance, to string overhead wires temporarily, and then the conduits will be put in after the fill is made. I trust it may be passed. I will state that the work by the company is going on now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be read the second time at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to permit the temporary erection of poles and the stringing of overhead wires thereon for lighting and power purposes over and along such streets and avenues and alleys in the District of Columbia as in their opinion are necessary and proper for carrying out the provisions of the acts of Congress providing for the elimination of grade crossings in the city of Washington and the construction of a union station: *Provided*, That said poles and wires shall be used only for the work authorized by said acts and shall be erected under the supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall be removed whenever, in the judgment of said Commissioners, they shall no longer be necessary: *Provided further*, That no expense or damage on account of or due to the erection, operation, or removal of the said temporary poles and wires shall be incurred by the United States or the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMANDA B. TISDEL.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2218) granting an increase of pension to Amanda B. Tidel, to report it favorably with an amendment, and I ask for immediate action upon the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The amendment of the Committee on Pensions was, in line 7, before the word "Company," to strike out the word "of;" so as make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Amanda B. Tidel, widow of James M. Tidel, late captain Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unobjected pension bills on the Calendar will be proceeded with in their order.

ALFRED WOODMAN.

The bill (S. 7) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Woodman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alfred Woodman, late of Company B, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CORA M. CONVERSE.

The bill (S. 6) granting a pension to Cora M. Converse was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Cora M. Converse, widow of Oscar I. Converse, late first lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$25 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I desire to amend the bill by inserting in line 6, after the word "late," the words "of Company A, First New Hampshire Light Infantry, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERRY KITTREDGE.

The bill (S. 8) granting an increase of pension to John Perry Kittredge was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of," to strike out the name "Jonathan;" and in the same line, after the word "late," to strike out "of Company B" and insert "hospital steward;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Perry Kittredge, late hospital steward, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, payable to his legally constituted guardian.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to move a further amendment. This is an insane soldier who is under guardianship in the insane hospital of my State. The purpose was to make the rate \$30 per month, but it was printed by accident \$20. I move to amend the bill by striking out, in line 8, before the word "dollars," the word "twenty" and inserting the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Perry Kittredge."

IRVING W. COOMBS.

The bill (S. 547) granting an increase of pension to Irving W. Coombs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Irving W. Coombs, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMY C. BOSWORTH.

The bill (S. 1334) granting a pension to Amy C. Bosworth was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Amy C. Bosworth, widow of George W. Bosworth, late captain Company F, Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CALVIN DAWS.

The bill (S. 1335) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Daws was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Calvin Daws, late of Company A, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM CLARK.

The bill (S. 13) granting an increase of pension to William Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Clark, late of Company F, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WINSLOW P. EAYRS.

The bill (S. 1498) granting an increase of pension to Winslow P. Eayrs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Winslow P. Eayrs, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HANNAH KELLY.

The bill (S. 137) granting a pension to Hannah Kelly was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hannah Kelly, widow of Joseph J. Kelly, late colonel of One hundred and seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$30 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN B. CARTER.

The bill (S. 898) granting an increase of pension to John B. Carter was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John B. Carter, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTHER G. WHARTON.

The bill (S. 1705) granting a pension to Esther G. Wharton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Esther G. Wharton, widow of George W. Wharton, late of Companies L and I, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUISE K. BARD.

The bill (S. 1772) granting an increase of pension to Louise K. Bard was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Louise K. Bard, widow of John P. Bard, late first lieutenant Company K, Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WALTER F. CHASE.

The bill (S. 1497) granting an increase of pension to Walter F. Chase was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Walter F. Chase, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH M'CLAREN.

The bill (S. 172) granting a pension to Elizabeth McClaren was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth McClaren, widow of James McClaren, late of Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of

that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Mary Elizabeth McClaren, helpless and dependent child of said James McClaren, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth McClaren."

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

The bill (S. 11) granting a pension to John L. Sullivan was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, after the word "month," to strike out "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John L. Sullivan, invalid and dependent son of Richard T. Sullivan, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAVID E. BURBANK.

The bill (S. 9) granting an increase of pension to David E. Burbank was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of," and insert "first lieutenant;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David E. Burbank, late first lieutenant Company E, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LORENZO E. HARRISON.

The bill (S. 1913) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo E. Harrison was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lorenzo E. Harrison, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY E. CUTTS.

The bill (S. 1826) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cutts was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary E. Cutts, widow of James Madison Cutts, late captain Company F, First Battalion, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said James Madison Cutts until they reach the age of 16 years.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ZEBEDEE M. CUSHMAN.

The bill (S. 1756) granting an increase of pension to Zebedee M. Cushman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "second lieutenant;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Zebedee M. Cushman, late second lieutenant Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SILAS MESERVE.

The bill (S. 471) granting an increase of pension to Silas Meserve was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Silas Meserve, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to

pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BYRON D. BABCOCK.

The bill (S. 478) granting an increase of pension to Byron D. Babcock was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Byron D. Babcock, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STEPHEN THOMAS.

The bill (S. 549) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Thomas was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Stephen Thomas, late colonel Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES A. TEMPLETON.

The bill (S. 798) granting an increase of pension to James A. Templeton was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James A. Templeton, late of Company D, First Regiment Vermont Volunteers, war with Mexico, and Company A, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. STANYAN.

The bill (S. 1259) granting an increase of pension to John M. Stanyan was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "captain," to strike out "of;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John M. Stanyan, late captain Company B, Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES E. BARNARD.

The bill (S. 565) granting an increase of pension to James E. Barnard was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-six" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James E. Barnard, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES H. BELL.

The bill (S. 190) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Bell was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles H. Bell, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OLIVE J. BAILEY.

The bill (S. 478) granting an increase of pension to Olive J. Bailey was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "first lieutenant;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Olive J. Bailey, widow of Chandler B. Bailey, late first lieutenant Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS E. CHASE.

The bill (S. 12) granting an increase of pension to Francis E. Chase was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Francis E. Chase, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPHINE L. WEBBER.

The bill (S. 1825) granting a pension to Josephine L. Webber was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Josephine L. Webber, widow of William W. Webber, late private, United States Marine Corps, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY G. HAMMOND.

The bill (S. 112) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Hammond was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry G. Hammond, late of Company G, Fiftieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES P. SKINNER.

The bill (S. 1819) granting a pension to Charles P. Skinner was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles P. Skinner, late of Company C, Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Skinner."

CHARLES F. HOLT.

The bill (S. 182) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Holt was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles F. Holt, late of Company G, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS BANKS.

The bill (S. 1755) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Banks was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and Company H, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Banks, late of Company G, Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NANCY S. MARSH.

The bill (S. 484) granting a pension to Nancy Marsh was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nancy S. Marsh, widow of Luther R. Marsh, late unassigned, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Nancy S. Marsh."

SAMUEL M. PERRY.

The bill (S. 14) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Perry was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel M. Perry, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRIS A. P. LEWIS.

The bill (S. 1827) granting an increase of pension to Harris A. P. Lewis was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harris A. P. Lewis, late of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EBENEZER H. RICHARDSON.

The bill (S. 339) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer H. Richardson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ebenezer H. Richardson, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JANE M. WATT.

The bill (S. 338) granting an increase of pension to Jane M. Watt was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jane M. Watt, widow of John Watt, late first Lieutenant, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. HERRON.

The bill (S. 1832) granting an increase of pension to George W. Herron was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Volunteer," to strike out "Mounted," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Herron, late first Lieutenant Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

The bill (S. 847) granting a pension to John L. Beveridge was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John L. Beveridge, late colonel Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John L. Beveridge."

WILLIAM PAUL.

The bill (S. 1402) granting an increase of pension to William Paul was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Paul, late of Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARCUS T. CASWELL.

The bill (S. 2125) granting an increase of pension to Marcus T. Caswell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Marcus T. Caswell, late of Company I, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW C. RANARD.

The bill (S. 959) granting an increase of pension to Andrew C. Ranard was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew C. Ranard, late of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES A. HOOVER.

The bill (S. 1491) granting an increase of pension to James A. Hoover was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James A. Hoover, late second Lieutenant Company D, Second Regiment West Virginia

Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUSTIN ALMY.

The bill (S. 200) granting an increase of pension to Austin Almy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Austin Almy, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BULLAMORE.

The bill (S. 578) granting an increase of pension to John Bullamore was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Bullamore, late of Company G, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HAMPTON C. WATSON.

The bill (S. 2078) granting an increase of pension to Hampton C. Watson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hampton C. Watson, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN MONAHAN.

The bill (S. 1952) granting an increase of pension to John Monahan was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Monahan, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARENCE E. BULLARD.

The bill (S. 1437) granting an increase of pension to Clarence E. Bullard was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and second lieutenant Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Clarence E. Bullard, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES BEATTIE.

The bill (S. 58) granting an increase of pension to Charles Beattie was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "Company," to strike out "of" and insert "first lieutenant;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles Beattie, late first lieutenant Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. McMULLEN.

The bill (S. 589) granting an increase of pension to George W. McMullen was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "sergeant;" in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" and in line 9, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. McMullen, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM W. JACKSON.

The bill (S. 1543) granting an increase of pension to William W. Jackson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William W. Jackson, late captain and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROYAL A. S. KINGSLEY.

The bill (S. 555) granting an increase of pension to Royal A. S. Kingsley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 8, before the word "Indiana," to insert "Regiment;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Royal A. S. Kingsley, late of Company A, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RUDOLPH SIEBELIST.

The bill (S. 937) granting an increase of pension to Rudolph Siebelist was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "Regiment," to strike out "Twenty-third" and insert "Twenty-sixth;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rudolph Siebelist, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT W. BULLOCK.

The bill (S. 452) granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Bullock was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albert W. Bullock, late of Company B, Twenty-Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNIE H. ZOLL.

The bill (S. 586) granting a pension to Annie H. Zoll was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "helpless," to strike out "indigent and permanently;" in line 7, before the word "child," to insert "and dependent;" and in the same line, before the word "late," to strike out "deceased;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Annie H. Zoll, helpless and dependent child of Rodolphus B. Zoll, late of Company D, Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM T. CONANT.

The bill (S. 451) granting an increase of pension to William T. Conant was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William T. Conant, late of Company E, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FERDINAND WIEDEMANN.

The bill (S. 930) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Wiedemann was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ferdinand Wiedemann, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES STERMER.

The bill (S. 929) granting an increase of pension to Charles Stermer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Artillery," to strike out "Siege" and insert "Volunteer Heavy;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles Stermer, late of Company A, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN SWENSON.

The bill (S. 745) granting a pension to John Swenson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Swenson, late of Company G, One hundred and fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW J. PIERCE.

The bill (S. 456) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Pierce was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Sharpshooters," to strike out "Berdan's" and insert "United States Volunteer;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Andrew J. Pierce, late of Company G, First Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANSON P. WILLIAMSON.

The bill (S. 587) granting an increase of pension to Anson P. Williamson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-six" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anson P. Williamson, late of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STEPHEN GASCOIGNE.

The bill (S. 744) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Gascoigne was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty-six;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Stephen Gascoigne, late of Company E, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. SPAHR.

The bill (S. 1929) granting an increase of pension to George W. Spahr was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments.

The first amendment was, in line 6, before the word "Indiana," to insert "Regiment," and in line 7, before the word "Cavalry," to insert "Volunteer;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Spahr, late of Company F, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to read: "\$30 per month."

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President, I hope this amendment will be disagreed to. The reason for my hope is that Mr. Spahr is in a very hopeless condition. He was one of the most gallant soldiers that went into the service from the State of Indiana. He was long entitled to draw a pension because of disabilities received, but his health was not so far impaired that he was unable to support himself. He was a proud-spirited and patriotic man and declined to apply for a pension until his disabilities were such that it became impossible for him to support himself.

I read from the report of the committee:

He is 64 years of age, and when he was last medically examined, June 17, 1903, he was found to be suffering from various ills and infirmities of age, which rendered him totally unable to perform any manual labor.

Accompanying the bill is a statement of Dr. Albert E. Sterne, of Indianapolis, Ind., who says that for the past year especially the claimant has been in a condition approximating total helplessness on account of lesions of organic character in various organs of the body, especially the heart and brain; that these have so far affected the heart and blood vessels of the brain, as

well as the general system, that at the present time he is broken down, with badly impaired eyesight and memory.

Claimant is a lawyer by profession, but because of his impaired health and total disability he has lost nearly all of his business and is left without any means of support whatever aside from his pension. He has no property.

The fact is that he now has no professional business. My opinion is that if the pension is granted he will not live long to enjoy it, and I think it is but the merest justice, Mr. President, that we should provide for this worthy old soldier the amount asked for in this bill.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I desire to state in reference to the pending bill that the amount was fixed according to the rules which have heretofore been adopted by the Senate Committee on Pensions, and those rules have generally fixed at \$30 per month the rate for a soldier who is helpless and unable to earn anything. Upon this statement, as the report shows, we proposed to grant him the usual amount.

However, since that time evidence has been furnished to the chairman of the committee showing not only that the applicant is helpless, but that he needs an attendant more or less constantly. The facts which have been presented to the chairman of the committee, at least since the report was made, justify me in consenting that the request of the Senator from Indiana be granted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Pensions.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY D. PERRY.

The bill (S. 215) granting a pension to Mary D. Perry was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary D. Perry, widow of George Perry, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH C. PAQUIN.

The bill (S. 1429) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Paquin was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the words "widow of," to strike out "the late;" in line 7, before the word "of" to insert "late;" in the same line, before the word "Fourth," to insert "and hospital steward," and in line 8, after the word "Volunteer," to strike out "Infantry" and insert "Cavalry," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth C. Paquin, widow of Cyril O. Paquin, late of Company A, and hospital steward, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

W. NEIL DENNISON.

The bill (S. 821) granting an increase of pension to W. Neil Dennison was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "captain," to strike out "of Battery H," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of W. Neil Dennison, late captain, Second Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOEL C. SHEPHERD.

The bill (S. 99) granting an increase of pension to Joel C. Shepherd was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "and," to insert "war with Mexico," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "sixteen," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joel C. Shepherd, late of

Company D, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES R. ALLEN.

The bill (S. 65) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Allen was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles R. Allen, late of Company A, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELJEROY C. CURTIS.

The bill (S. 78) granting a pension to E. C. Curtis was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eljeroy C. Curtis, late of Battery B, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Eljeroy C. Curtis."

GEORGE W. RICHARDSON.

The bill (S. 367) granting an increase of pension to George W. Richardson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Richardson, late chaplain Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry and Seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES M. WILCOX.

The bill (S. 368) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Wilcox was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-four;" and in the same line, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles M. Wilcox, late of Company I, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARIE A. RASK.

The bill (S. 1559) granting an increase of pension to Marie A. Rask was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-five," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marie A. Rask, widow of Olof H. Rask, late first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MINERVA A. M'MILLAN.

The bill (S. 1632) granting an increase of pension to Minerva A. McMillan was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "brigadier-general United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$100 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving," and insert "colonel Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and brigadier-general United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Minerva A. McMillan, widow of James W. McMillan, late colonel Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and brigadier-general United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUCRETIA RITCHHART.

The bill (S. 1704) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia Ritchhart was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out the letter "a;" and in line 7, after the word "musician," to strike out "of the;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucretia Ritchhart, widow of John Ritchhart, late musician Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided,* That in the event of the death of Hattie Ritchhart, the helpless and dependent child of said John Ritchhart, the additional pension herein granted on account of said child shall cease and determine.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAMIE THAYER.

The bill (S. 814) granting a pension to Mamie H. Thayer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mamie Thayer, helpless and dependent child of Galen H. Thayer, late of Company E, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, payable to her duly constituted guardian.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Mamie Thayer."

JONATHAN HITES.

The bill (S. 1985) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Hites was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jonathan Hites, late of Company B, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEVI ROBERTS.

The bill (S. 1984) granting an increase of pension to Levi Roberts was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Levi Roberts, late of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. BISHOP.

The bill (S. 1604) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Bishop was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Bishop, widow of William Bishop, late colonel Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY M'LAUGHLIN.

The bill (S. 1206) granting a pension to Mary McLaughlin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary McLaughlin, foster mother of Thomas McLaughlin, late of Company I, First Regiment Florida Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The special order has been completed. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, December 19, 1903, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION.

Executive nomination received by the Senate December 18, 1903.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

I. Snowden Haines, of New Jersey, to be collector of customs for the district of Burlington, in the State of New Jersey, to succeed Roland Billingham, whose term of office will expire by limitation January 7, 1904.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn December 18, 1903.

Harry M. Glen to be postmaster at Seneca Falls, Seneca County, in the State of New York.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 17, 1903.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term of six years from March 9, 1904.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 18, 1903.

DISTRICT POLICE COURT JUDGE.

Charles Fletcher Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the police court of the District of Columbia.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Lee Stover, of South Dakota, whose term will expire December 20, 1903, to be register of the land office at Watertown, S. Dak.

MARSHALS.

Gilbert B. Deans, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama.

William H. Grimshaw, of Minnesota, to be United States marshal for the district of Minnesota.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Albert R. Day, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Bangor, in the State of Maine.

Charles Henning, of Rhode Island, to be collector of customs for the district of Bristol and Warren, in the State of Rhode Island.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY—ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Henry R. Casey, Artillery Corps, November 4, 1903.

Second Lieut. Moses R. Ross, Artillery Corps, November 13, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Albert B. Willits to be a commander in the Navy from the 11th day of October, 1903.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) David F. Boyd to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 11th day of October, 1903.

Ensign James L. Ackerson to be an assistant naval constructor in the Navy (subject to the examinations required by law) from the 1st day of December, 1903.

Midshipmen Donald R. Battles and Richard D. Gatewood to be

assistant naval constructors in the Navy (subject to the examinations required by law) from the 1st day of December, 1903.

Midshipman Luke E. Wright, jr., to be an ensign in the Navy from the 15th day of April, 1903.

POSTMASTERS.

GEORGIA.

John I. Fullwood to be postmaster at Cedartown, in the county of Polk and State of Georgia.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Thomas B. Hurly to be postmaster at Bowbells, in the county of Ward and State of North Dakota.

OHIO.

Robert S. King to be postmaster at Glouster, in the county of Athens and State of Ohio.

Nellie F. Sheridan to be postmaster at Somerset, in the county of Perry and State of Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John M. Chase, jr., to be postmaster at Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Charles F. Allen to be postmaster at Brookings, in the county of Brookings and State of South Dakota.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The injunction of secrecy was removed December 18, 1903, from a treaty between the United States and China for the extension of the commercial relations between them, signed at Shanghai on October 8, 1903.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 18, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

TEMPORARY OVERHEAD WIRES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House joint resolution 64, authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to permit the erection of certain poles and overhead wires in connection with the work of eliminating grade crossings in the city of Washington.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the joint resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to permit the temporary erection of poles and the stringing of overhead wires thereon for lighting and power purposes over and along such streets and avenues and alleys in the District of Columbia as in their opinion are necessary and proper for carrying out the provisions of the acts of Congress providing for the elimination of grade crossings in the city of Washington and the construction of a union station: *Provided*, That said poles and wires shall be used only for the work authorized by said acts and shall be erected under the supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall be removed whenever, in the judgment of said Commissioners, they shall no longer be necessary: *Provided further*, That no expense or damage on account of or due to the erection, operation, or removal of the said temporary poles and wires shall be incurred by the United States or the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to hear the gentleman explain what this is.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the stringing of wires to furnish light in the construction of the tunnel and the Union Station. It becomes necessary that this resolution be passed now or it will cause delay before Congress meets after the holidays. The same thing has been done time and again by Congress, permitting the temporary stringing of wires subject to the will of the Commissioners. That is all there is to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BABCOCK, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

SALT RIVER TRADING AND WAGON ROAD, ARIZONA.

Mr. WANGER and Mr. HAMILTON rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7273) to enable the city of Phoenix, the town of Tempe, and the town of Mesa, all in Maricopa County, Ariz., severally to issue the bonds of said municipalities for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a freighting and wagon road from any convenient point in the Salt River Valley to the Salt River reservoir dam site, in Maricopa

County, Ariz. I will state that if consent be given for the consideration of the bill I propose to offer certain amendments, resulting from the discussion of yesterday.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I reserve the right to object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will suspend for one moment. For what purpose did the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WANGER] rise?

Mr. WANGER. To report and move the adoption of a privileged resolution.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills and resolutions of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 2022. An act to afford protection to exhibitors of foreign literary, artistic, or musical works at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition;

S. 39. An act in regard to a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Princeton, and appropriating \$30,000 therefor;

S. 1844. An act to quiet certain land titles in the State of Mississippi;

S. 1656. An act to provide for the purchase of land for a military post at or near Columbus, Ohio;

S. 2323. An act relating to ceded lands on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation;

S. 2685. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of additional light-house districts," approved July 26, 1886; and

Senate concurrent resolution No. 26.

Resolved by the Senate (the House concurring), That under the direction of the Librarian of Congress there be printed and bound in cloth 7,000 copies of the records of the Virginia Company, of London, now in the custody of the Library of Congress, 500 copies for the Senate, 1,500 copies for the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for use and distribution by the Library of Congress.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 30.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the channel from deep water in Hampton Roads to the Norfolk Navy-Yard, with a view to widening and straightening the same and increasing the depth thereof to 35 feet, and to submit estimates for such improvement to that depth; and also estimates for such improvement to a depth of 80 feet.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 28.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an examination and survey to be made of the channel from deep water in Hampton Roads to the Norfolk Navy-Yard, with a view to widening and straightening the same and increasing the depth thereof to 35 feet, and to submit estimates for such improvement to that depth; and also estimates for such improvement to a depth of 80 feet.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 27.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the South Branch of the Penobscot River, near Frankfort, Me., with a view to submit a plan and estimate for such improvement.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 15.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the harbor of St. Petersburg, on Tampa Bay, in Florida, with a view to securing an adequate basin at said point for loading ocean-going vessels, with a channel 200 feet in width and 24 feet in depth from said basin to the main ship channel in Tampa Bay.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution No. 76.

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department is hereby authorized to request the Postmaster-General to send to the committee all papers connected with the recent investigation of his Department the publication of which is consistent with the welfare of the public service.

Mr. WANGER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department, I report House resolution 76, which was referred to that Committee and considered, and move its passage.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. WANGER. I would ask the indulgence—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will not demand the previous question right on the jump on this resolution. It is very important.

Mr. WANGER. I would ask the indulgence of the House for a few moments.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. WANGER. Yes.

Mr. OVERSTREET. I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Is that a privileged resolution, or will it require unanimous consent?